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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.]

## THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE ENGLISH PRESS.

THE French public has been startled, the English public surprised, by the following announcement in the *Moniteur* :—

For some time past different organs of the English press have endeavoured to spread calumnies respecting the French Government, which are the more odious as they are concealed under an anonymous mask, and can only be answered by contempt. We are aware of the respect which is paid to the liberty of the press in England; and, in thus pointing out its deviations, we confine ourselves to an appeal to the common sense and good faith of the English people to warn them against the dangers of a system which, by destroying the confidence between the two Governments, would tend to disunite two nations whose alliance is the best guarantee of the peace of the world.

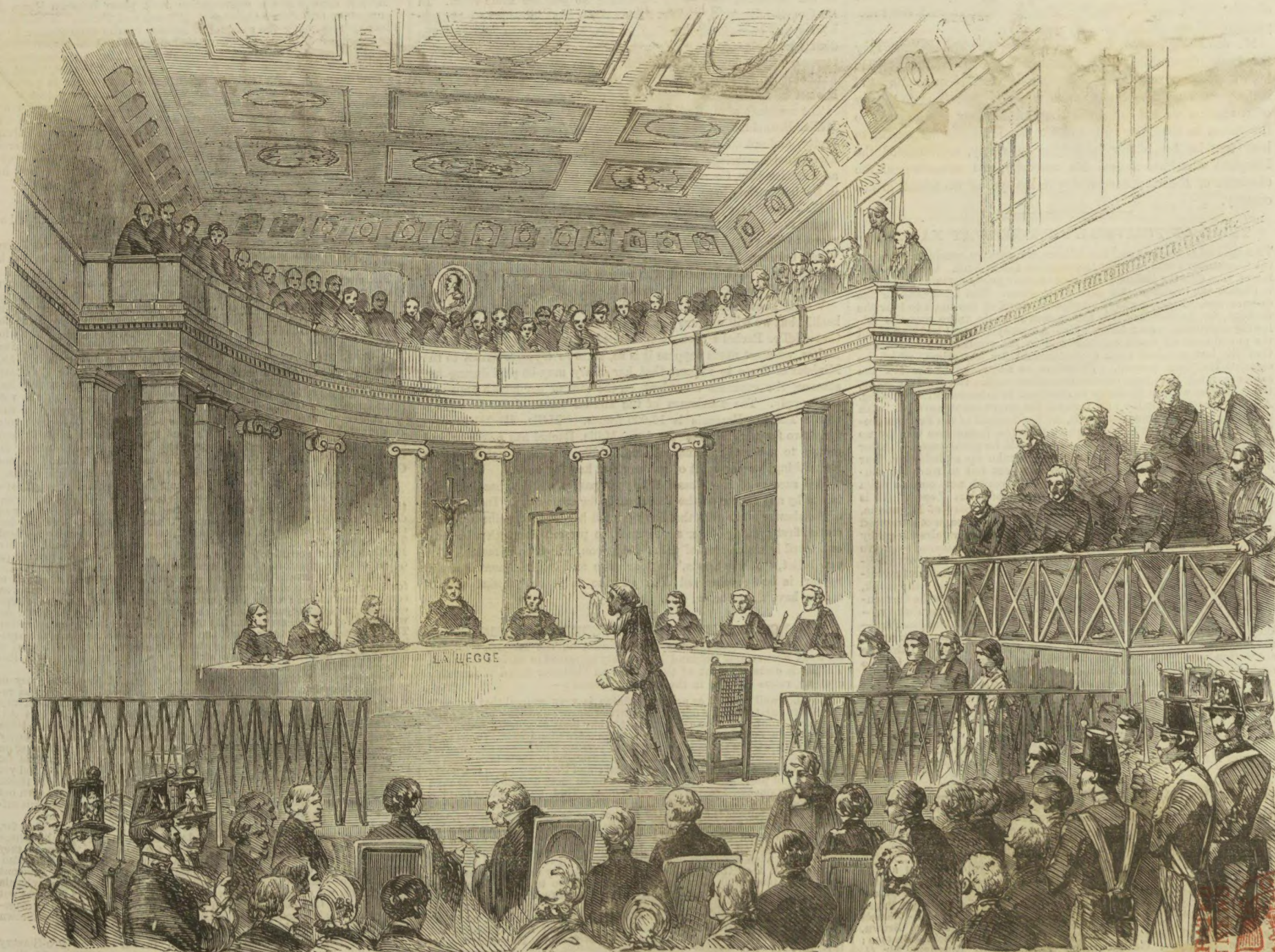
When it is remembered that the *Moniteur* is the organ of the French Government; that it is the only journal in France which dares to express an opinion, and that it has no opinions but those of the Emperor, or of the persons to whom the Imperial authority is supposed to be delegated; the importance of so extraordinary an announcement will at once be appreciated. The first feeling of most Englishmen will be one of doubt whether the Emperor himself, who has had so many opportunities of studying the English character, and who knows and appreciates the fearless independence of the English press, authorises such a notification. A

careful perusal of the paragraph will confirm the doubt, and serve to exonerate his Majesty from participation in a manifesto so offensive and so useless.

We confess we do not know any English journals who have spread the calumnies complained of. What does the *Moniteur* mean by the French Government? If it means the Emperor, we can answer for ourselves and for the great bulk of the English journals, whether metropolitan or provincial, that the assertion is gratuitously false. No calumnies have been uttered against that illustrious individual by any newspapers of the least note or credit. On the contrary, his Majesty has been spoken of with uniform respect. Justice has been done to his unrivalled sagacity in peace and in war. To him has been ungrudgingly accorded the meed of approbation for having accomplished what previous Monarchs of France only spoke of, but never realised—a cordial alliance between the Governments of Great Britain and France; and what is, perhaps, of greater value, a no less cordial alliance between the two peoples. The acts of the French Government have been freely criticised; but that criticism and calumny are the same thing, it will take more logic than is possessed by the *Moniteur* to convince any sane Englishman, whether he be a maker, or merely a reader, of newspapers. Englishmen criticise the acts of their own Government. It is one of the safeguards of their freedom to do so;—and, much as they prize the French alliance, they would rather

stand alone in Europe than consent to forego the privilege, and to be reduced, as a necessary consequence, to the political condition of France, or of any other Continental State. If the Emperor of the French set at defiance the laws of political economy, if he buy bread dear and sell it cheap, if he arbitrarily attempt to fix the prices of the necessaries of life to the poor, if he lavish money in unproductive expenditure, if he allow his underlings to encourage and mix themselves up in enormous jobbery on the Bourse; the English press, which would criticise English statesmen if they committed similar errors, will continue to comment upon his acts. If the alliance will not stand a sound criticism and a fair judgment on the part of those competent to form and to express an opinion, it is a sham alliance, and not worth perpetuating.

If, however, it be not the Emperor himself who is designated by the words "the French Government," and if they are to be held to mean the persons who form the Court and the Ministry of Napoleon III., it is likely enough that some journals, though we are not aware of the fact, have given currency to statements that redound but little to the credit or the honour of these functionaries. We will not mention names, for all Europe knows the antecedents and the present position of some of the men who sit in the high places of the French Ministry; and all the best friends of the Emperor, and of the stability of his dynasty wish that he were well rid of them. Some of these persons, smarting perhaps from the allusions



TRIAL OF POLITICAL PRISONERS IN THE GRAND SPECIAL CRIMINAL COURT, AT NAWES.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)





which have been made to their rapid fortunes, and to the probability that at the first breath of evil fortune they would desert the man who has made them what they are—have taken advantage of their position to insert in the *Moniteur* the warning to the English press, on which we have ventured to offer these few words of comment. These men do not know England or its press, or they would have spared themselves the futile attempt to bully and to overawe it.

We believe that the Emperor, with his usual sagacity, will ere long devise the means of disavowing an announcement so ill-timed and so injudicious, and of administering a rebuke to the busy-bodies and schemers who abuse his authority when the eye of their master is not upon them. The English people will not believe that his Majesty was cognisant of the article in the *Moniteur* prior to its publication, that he approved of it afterwards, or that he entertains any alarm of or displeasure against the English press for their comments upon his domestic or foreign policy. The writers of the English press honour him as one of the most remarkable men of his age. They see in him the elect of the people of France, and one who has conferred new lustre on the great name he bears. They recognise to the fullest extent his transcendent abilities, and wish stability to his throne and dynasty, for his own sake, for the sake of the people who have elected him, for the sake of the Anglo-French alliance, and for the sake of the peace and prosperity of the world. But, while admitting and feeling all this, and much more, the English press cannot abdicate its functions, and cease to comment upon the affairs of France with the same boldness and freedom with which, it comments upon those of Great Britain. France is not Japan, or a remote island in the South Sea. If it were, the English press might be voluntarily tongue-tied with regard to its ruler and its affairs. France is a country within sight of our own shores, and is united with us in policy, as well as in commercial intercourse. What concerns France concerns England. What endangers the credit of the one imperils the credit of the other. It is because the alliance is so intimate that public opinion in this country declares itself so freely on all matters of interest in France. And if those who stand about the person of the Emperor would endeavour to understand the manners, the traditions, the feelings, and the impulses of Englishmen a little better, they would save themselves and their Imperial master from such mistakes as the article in the *Moniteur*, and from many annoyances of more importance. What would these people say if the English Government were to issue an announcement to the Emperor Napoleon declaring to him that the absence of a free press in France was a source of danger to the alliance? They would, no doubt, open their eyes in amazement at the attempted dictation, or wonder whether English statesmen had lost their wits. These people should know us better. England is not yet in the position of Belgium; and no M. Walewski has it in his power either to coerce or to bribe an independent writer in this country. The British people approve of the Anglo-French alliance for what it has done—and cling to it for what it may yet be expected to do. But if they approved of it a thousand times more cordially, and clung to it a thousand times more tenaciously, they would rather abandon it to-morrow than sacrifice the freedom and the independence of the public press, to retain it.

M. de Morny, M. Fould, M. Walewski, and others, may not know these things; but the Emperor knows them. He knows, also, how much more valuable to himself than to England is the present alliance between the nations. For these and many other reasons we are convinced that his Majesty was no party to the threat in the *Moniteur*; and for these reasons we expect to hear that he has, either publicly or privately, reprimanded the Marplots who have abused his authority, and compromised the character of French statesmanship in the eyes of his friends in this country.

#### TRIAL OF POLITICAL PRISONERS AT NAPLES.

THE trial of Mignonna and his fellow-prisoners for conspiracy against the Government was brought to a close on the 2nd ult. On the morning of that day the judges assembled in their private council chamber to discuss the evidence and give their votes. The advocates for the defence were all waiting in the neighbourhood of the court to hear the decision, for, besides that it is the custom so to do, there was the following additional reason for it. The Attorney-General had demanded the punishment of death on four, and in his requisitorio had stated that the law required such a punishment for the crime, which he asserted had been proved. Therefore, as according to the law the sentence must have been carried into effect within twenty-four hours, the advocates were in readiness to start and to intercede with the King. All the passages outside and around the court were crowded with persons anxious to know the result, for the demand of the Procuratore Generale had been so very peremptory that the impression was by no means slight that the extreme sentence would be pronounced. After a consultation of five hours, the council broke up at half-past four o'clock in the afternoon, and an usher was sent out to read the sentence in open court. In legal terms, "A parità non costare della cospirazione," the conspiracy was not proved; but "costa" (it is proved) that a conspiracy was projected on the part of Mignonna, Ventre, Manro, and De Angelis. The first, therefore, was sentenced to perpetual exile from the kingdom; and the three others, already galley slaves for twenty-five years for political offences, were sentenced to twelve years additional in irons—in all making up the hopeful time of thirty-seven years. The priest, De Cicco, found guilty of knowing and not revealing the project, was sentenced to two years imprisonment; the monk, Padre Ruggiero, for having encouraged a bad feeling against the Government, to one year's imprisonment; and as regards the remaining five—Avitabile, Mortata, Palmieri, De Rosa (priest), and Antonietta Pace—the judges decided "non costa" (it is not proved), still leaving them under the surveillance of the law; whereas "costa non" (it is proved), that the accusation was "not" tenable, was necessary to an acquittal. On the sentence being read there was quite a scene, and, for a Neapolitan court, considerable and strong expression of feeling. Some embraced and kissed, whilst others exclaimed, "Viva la giustizia della gran Corte Criminale." "Voglio che si fa un verbale di questi applausi!" exclaimed the Attorney-General, mortified and enraged, and two individuals were arrested and imprisoned.

The interior of the Court was sketched for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS by an artist specially dispatched to Naples.

**RUSSIAN RAILWAYS AND FRENCH CAPITAL.**—The following telegraphic message from Paris was received by a house in the City on Thursday:—"The Emperor Napoleon has put his veto on the Crédit Mobilier's scheme for Railways in Russia."

A SPLENDID banquet was given by the Dragoon Guards at the London Tavern on Saturday last, being the anniversary of the Battle of Balaklava. Covers were laid for fifty. The chair was taken by the Earl of Lucan, K.C.B. Among the company were Lord George Paget, C.B.; Hon. Sir J. Scarlett, K.C.B.; Colonel Hodge, C.B.; Lieut.-Colonels Mayon, Forest, Low, Douglas, C.B., Shute, Sullivan; Majors Brown, Fellows, Port, Hutton, Elliot, Connolly; Major-General Beaton; Captains Trevelyan, George, King, Martin, Lord Bingham, Sir G. Wombwell, Bart.; Lieutenants Muttibury, Hunt, Yates, Wilkins, Rawlinson, Hartopp.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

A PRODIGIOUS sensation has been produced here by the article in the *Moniteur* relative to the free-speaking of the English press on matters and persons in this Court and capital; the more so as it is pretty certain that the note in question came from the Court direct. The fact is, and we know it from the most positive authority, that those who are at the head of the French nation cannot yet fully understand and accept the entire freedom of our press, and persist, despite the evidence even of observation and experience, in imagining vaguely that some authority can be exercised, that "something can be done," if not to make it speak in the sense desired, at least to obtain the negative advantage of getting it to hold its tongue; and until this error can be set right there will always remain a certain sore feeling that will, half unconsciously, extend beyond the press when the press takes upon itself to say anything disagreeable. It is singular, no doubt, that this impression on the subject should exist, but we affirm, from a positive knowledge of the fact, that it does so.

The fêtes, and the whole mode of life, at Compiègne are carried on with a degree of luxury and expense that even go beyond the usual style and expenditure of the present Court. Those guests who follow the *chasse* are required to wear a particular costume, not only in the field, but during the whole of their stay. In the morning this dress consists of a suit of green cloth of peculiar cut; and in the evening of green velvet, with breeches, and silk stockings gartered over them à la Louis XIV. The ladies are expected never to appear twice in the same dress during their stay, and of course have morning and evening dresses. At Compiègne each guest has only one room, the palace not affording sufficient accommodation for more; but at Fontainebleau a salon will be added. The visitors who ride take their own horses. At Fontainebleau a fire broke out last week, and did some damage, especially to the theatre of the Palace; but it will no doubt be easily repaired before the arrival of the Court.

It is said that the Empress has interested herself much in the stay of the Maréchal Serrano as Ambassador here, from her personal regard for Madame Serrano, with whom she was acquainted in Spain. A report states that the Maréchal Vaillant is to be created Duke, with a title bearing reference to his services in the siege of Rome. The letter of the Emperor to the Minister of War—in which he places the operations of that Commander in the East on at least a level with those of the Duc de Malakoff—has excited much jealousy among the friends of the latter. This letter seems to afford tolerably strong presumptive evidence of the truth of the report in question.

We regret to state that the Comtesse Charles Fitzjames, whose accident in setting fire to her dress by stepping on a lucifer match we some time ago recorded, has fallen a victim to it; having, after prolonged and severe sufferings, died from the exhaustion consequent on these and on her wounds. The result is almost as unexpected as it is melancholy, it having been hoped that the burns were not of a character to endanger life.

The appeal made by the Government to house proprietors—an appeal backed by the promise of certain pecuniary considerations, calculated to soften the rugged hearts of *ces Messieurs*—to raise, not their rents, but their houses, in order to afford more accommodation to the labouring classes, is beginning to produce some effect. In the Quartier Breda, especially, the landlords are adding stages to their houses, and even giving warning for the April term to some of the disreputable class of lodgers, who chiefly occupy the upper floors with terraces of the houses of this locality. The agitation caused, in the Faubourg St. Antoine especially, by the dearth of lodging and living has not subsided, and has led to some further arrests.

The marriage of M. Emile de Girardin takes place immediately with Mlle. Brunold, Countess de Teifenbach. The lady is twenty, very pretty, and not altogether without fortune. She is the daughter, by amorganatic marriage, of the late Prince Frederic of Nassau and of an Austrian lady, Countess de Teifenbach, and has been much admired in the best society here.

M. Ponsard is engaged in polishing and repolishing the discourse for his reception at the opening of the Academy. He intends, it appears, to be very hard upon Shakspeare therein—which is unkind. What between Mr. Smith, who declares Shakspeare never wrote Shakspeare, and M. Ponsard, who proves that he wrote it very badly, the Swan of Avon has a hard time of it.

We all know that Mlle. Rachel is gone to Egypt to recruit her health, but we will venture to say that no one had the slightest idea that Mlle. Rachel's pockets had need of repair as well. Nevertheless, we must needs suppose it is so, since *la Grande* writes to the Minister of State to request that her salary may be paid during her absence, the expenses attendant on the care of her health requiring this supply. The maximum of the annual terms of the Sociétaires of the Théâtre Français is 12,000 francs. Mlle. Rachel touches forty-two for nine months' service. Mlle. Rachel has property and money to a very large amount; and Mlle. Rachel is not a Jewess for nothing, on the point of gaining and keeping both.

The success of the Rosati this year passes all that has been obtained by any dancer on the Paris boards for some time. Independent of the shower of flowers that have greeted her, the subscribers united, on the first evening of her appearance, to present her with a bouquet enveloped in six metres of point d'Alençon, at £20 the metre. The new ballet, "Marco Spada," in which she and Mme. Ferraris are to appear, is being rehearsed with all due diligence. Rosati will, of course, have the principal rôle.

#### FRANCE AND ENGLAND—ALLEGED DIFFERENCES.

Rumours of alleged differences of opinion on the Eastern question, between France and England have lately appeared in various quarters. The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, in his letter dated Wednesday evening, refers to them in the following terms:—

Whether well founded or not the opinion is very general that not only does there exist a serious difference between France and England on more than one point, but also that the latter has been completely reconciled with Austria, and that the former is now on more than friendly terms with Russia. This is not the opinion merely of persons who live on the mere reports of the hour, but it is a fact that the Austrians in Paris take pains to impress on every one the same conviction; and that they make it a boast that it is not possible for two Cabinets to be on more amicable terms than those of Vienna and London at this moment. That, on the other hand, a corresponding sentiment prevails between Russia and France is equally believed, and so far has the notion spread that a certain ex-Minister of Louis Philippe is said to have recently declared his readiness to wager a reasonable sum that England and Austria on one side, and Russia and France on the other, would be soon more openly hostile! In all these sinister predictions the wish, no doubt, is father to the thought; and you may depend upon it that that thought will be worked by those who would be happy to witness such a consummation. If we are to believe these persons, the same rivalry that formerly existed between the heads of the French and English diplomacy at Constantinople is once more revived; and that we are destined to witness those conflicts which did no great honour to either Government, which impaired their real influence, and perhaps did not much advance the interests of Turkey. They who talk in this sort of way report that Lord Stratford long since explained to his Government the alarming progress of French influence, and the absolute necessity of recovering the ground which

had been lost. He is said to have pointed out the necessity of avoiding anything at such a moment that would displease the Turks, and force them into the arms of our rivals, as well as the imprudence of demanding the execution of the fine projects of reform which were to secure the Turkish empire from Russian intervention in future, by removing all pretext for it, and make the empire of the Padishah worthy of being counted in the civilisation of Europe. In a word, that he recommended that matters should be left as they were, if it were desirable to make head against the influence of our ally, who in such matters is much more tolerant. The counsels of Lord Stratford were taken into proper consideration, and appreciated at their full value; and we are told that he received from his Government, convinced by his reasonings, unlimited powers to act as he pleased. It being evident that France had the support of Russia, of course England sought or accepted the co-operation of Austria; and the despatches which have arrived for some days past were the evidences of the struggle which is going on, and which appears to be only in its first phase.

#### NAPLES AND FRANCE.

No official intelligence has been received in Paris of the movements of M. Brenier, and the statement made by the so-called semi-official journals, the *Constitutionnel* and the *Patrie*, to the effect that the French Embassy had quitted Naples on the 28th, is now positively denied. At the last moment the Neapolitan Minister of Foreign Affairs entered into a negotiation which resulted in delaying the departure of the Minister. Although the species of concessions which the Neapolitan Government has been empowered by Ferdinand II. to propose may, on examination, prove unacceptable, still such is the desire of the French Cabinet to close the Neapolitan question, that M. Brenier would probably not hesitate in recognising, in the slightest conciliatory measure, a justification for communicating with his Government.

#### THE EASTERN COMPLICATION.

Letters from Constantinople state that the Russian Ambassador has proposed to the Porte to have the disputed points of the Serpents Island and of Bolgrad settled in the Turkish capital. This looks like a concession; and the Porte is said to be inclined to listen to this proposal, which would be a kind of compromise between the original desire of Russia, backed by France, to have the affairs referred to Paris, and between the views of the British Government, which are to the effect, that if not the words, at any rate the meaning, of the treaty is clear enough not to require any further explanation.

The German papers speak of a note not long since addressed by the Austrian Government to the French Cabinet, and inform their readers that mention was made in it of a separate treaty with the Porte, "which rendered it impossible for it to withdraw its troops from the Danubian Principalities until requested so to do by the Turkish Cabinet." According to the same papers, the Austrian Government attempted to excuse the prolongation of the occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia by reminding the Paris Cabinet that French and English troops were still in Greece. Those who pretend to be better acquainted with Austrian diplomacy say that in the note sent by the Austrian Government to Paris nothing was said either of a separate treaty, by which Austria was bound to remain in the Danubian Principalities, or of the occupation of Greece by France and England. The Austrian Cabinet is said to have stated that the Austrian troops remained in Moldavia and Wallachia with the full consent of the Porte; and to have added, that, as soon as the Bessarabian frontier question was definitively settled, they would be withdrawn.

The *Augsburg Gazette* (considered to be semi-official) contains an article on the "Realisation of the Conditions of the Peace." The Governmental writer observes, that Austria so strongly insists on the satisfactory settlement of the frontier question because she promised to give her active assistance to England and France if Russia should refuse to consent to the proposed rectification of the Bessarabian frontier. At the Paris Conference Austria agreed to a cession, on the part of Russia, of 200 instead of 500 square miles; but she insisted on Moldavia having a good line of defence, and on the freedom of the Danube being properly secured. By the article in the *Augsburg Gazette* we also learn the following facts:—1. That the Russian Government still has troops in the whole of that territory which it will have to cede to Moldavia; and 2. That the statements of some respectable Austrian papers, that "the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities will not take place until the internal affairs of those provinces are regulated," are incorrect.

A few days since a conversation took place between Baron de Bourqueney and Prince Callimachi (French and Turkish Ministers at Vienna) respecting the conduct of Russia in the Bessarabian frontier question. The French Ambassador expressed his astonishment that the Porte, England, and Austria should attach such importance to places like Bolgrad and the Isle of Serpents. "France," said M. de Bourqueney, "took up arms against Russia in order to prove to her that she was not the sole mistress, and now that her object is attained, she displays that magnanimity and generosity which are natural to her, and yields to Russia in trifles." The reply of the Turkish diplomatist was that he should greatly admire the chivalrous feelings of France if she were generous at her own expense; but her conduct appeared to him like that of a rich man "who should give away his poorer neighbour's goods in order to show his generosity."

#### AMERICA.—THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

By the royal mail steam-ship *Africa*, which arrived at Liverpool on Monday, we have news from New York to the 15th ult.

The elections form the chief feature of interest throughout the Union, and little else than political speeches and electioneering news is to be met with in the newspapers.

The election in Pennsylvania had terminated in a decisive Democratic majority. It is understood that this will decide the Presidential election in favour of Buchanan. The returns of the town elections in Connecticut show that, of 126 towns heard from, 73 have gone for Fremont, 48 for Buchanan, and 5 divided. This is a gain of 23 for Fremont, and 14 for the Democrats. Florida was evidently against Buchanan, the Democratic loss in nine counties being nearly 400. These counties embrace one-fourth of the popular vote of the State; and, if the Americans have gained in the same proportion as they had done in the other counties where they have been successful, the vote must be very close, and the result doubtful. The Congressional vote in some counties runs ahead, and in others behind, the Governor's vote. A despatch from Charleston says that twenty counties heard from show a majority of 120 for Perry, the Democratic candidate for Governor, with nine counties to hear from, among them Dale and Owen, in which the Americans are expected to have large majorities.

The *New York Herald*, speaking of the Pennsylvania election, says:—"The returns received of the Pennsylvania election indicate the retention of that State in the possession of the Democratic party by a very decisive majority. The Fremont and Fillmore coalition, like the first assault of the Allies upon the Malakoff, has been as signally repulsed. The vantage-ground thus far held by Fremont is now held by Mr. Buchanan; and something more than trusting to luck will now be required of the opponents of the alarmed and aroused Democracy."

In this Pennsylvania fight the Democracy laboured and struggled as for life and death, and they went to work like regular troops. They were compact and united; while the Opposition army was a fusion of diverse elements, without organisation, without discipline, without system, and without any definite arrangements for an active and hearty co-operation. They depended upon their cause, the justice of their case, and the popularity of their common cause against the Democracy, and trusted to Providence; and the result is a striking proof of the old maxim, that "Providence helps those who help themselves."

We believe that the Opposition majority against the Democracy of 37,000 in 1854, when the full vote of the State was polled, has not been revolutionised; but that there still exists a large majority against this continuance of the destructive and demoralising policy of this Administration in the old Keystone State. We apprehend that, large as the aggregate vote of this State election may be, it will be largely increased in November, and that this increase may be overwhelming on the Opposition side. In 1848 Johnston, the Taylor candidate for Governor, carried the State by the paltry majority of some 300, and yet it was carried in November by Taylor by a majority of upwards of 14,000. The quiet religious people—the well-to-do old settlers, who only turn out in our great Presidential battles—may yet prove to be a reserved corps sufficient to turn the tide with a rush on the great day of November.

The Presidential election now becomes intensely interesting. Thus far, all over the North, Fillmore leaders and managers, in every possible shape and form, have been working and plotting for Buchanan. Now, if they entertain the idea that there is a ghost of a chance for Fillmore, their plan of throwing the election into the House by plotting against Fremont will admit of some very material modifications. As far as Pennsylvania is concerned, we dare say that every Democratic vote was brought out yesterday, and that many thousand Opposition votes, from bad management and bad faith among the silly Opposition leaders, were lost or thrown away, which may yet be recovered in November.

The Kansas election had resulted in favour of the Pro-Slavery party. The Free-State party did not vote. General Whitfield (Pro-Slavery) had been returned without opposition as delegate from Kansas. The city of Philadelphia has been the scene of an usual election



riot. A Fillmore procession, made up in part of a fire company, known as the Shiffler Hose Company, was attacked by a party known as the "Killers," and the attack repulsed. A few days after a false alarm of fire was started in a strongly democratic part of the town, and this company went to the scene of the supposed danger. They were attacked by the "Killers," and in the mêlée one of the "Killers" was killed. The whole company were, on their return, arrested by the police, and were in custody at the last accounts. The community were greatly excited, regarding it as an election dodge.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

We have news from Central America by the last mail, dated at Cos'a Rica on the 16th of September, and at St. Juan del Norte on the 10th of the same month. All trade was completely suspended in Costa Rica, and a social disorganisation prevails generally all over the republic. The soil lay uncultivated to a great extent, and it was thought that the next harvest would not produce the tenth of the yield of former years. Mora's Administration was very unpopular, but the people were still firm in their hatred towards Walker, and General Canas had five hundred soldiers at Guanacoste ready to oppose any invasion by the President of Nicaragua. Walker had about eight hundred men in Granada, and it was reported, but not believed, that he would very soon make a descent on Greytown. The British fleet still lay in the harbour. The allied Central American States had two war schooners cruising on the coast; and Rivas had still 2500 men in Leon, with which force he expected to attack Walker in November. The detachments sent by the latter against the Chontales natives had been repulsed three times, and retired to Granada in great confusion. A man from Walker's army who had arrived in San Francisco gives a grievous account of the military rule of the General. He left 100 men in hospital, and, of 125 of his companions from California, only forty remained alive.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Letters and newspapers from Calcutta to the 22nd of September; Bombay, the 3rd of October; and Hong-Kong, the 12th of September, have been received. The cholera has been committing fearful ravages. The pestilence broke out in Agra in May last, and in a few months carried off upwards of 16,000 people. Thence it struck the native cities of Rajpootana. Lharpore in particular losing fifty men per diem. About July it began its march to the north-west, moving along slowly and quietly to Kurnaul. Then it took a spring, missing Umballah, but striking Ferozepore, and finally concentrating its strength on the cantonment of Meer Meer. One-third of the European artillery perished in a fortnight. It then turned on the city, but its fury was spent, and on its return march the mortality was much less, and the disease not so fearfully rapid. At Meer Meer men died two hours after seizure. A very moderate calculation gives the total loss at upwards of 90,000 persons. The outbreak was in many respects exceptional. Thus the Meer Meer Artillery barracks, where its ravages were most terrible, are notoriously the largest, best ventilated, and best drained in India. Again, the disease everywhere appears to have spared the women, and most certainly did not attack European females—a strange fact, which suggests the idea that bad liquor may be a predisposing cause. The mere cost of the outbreak to the Company will exceed £60,000.

The chief political topic of discussion is the expedition to Persia. The expedition is to be accompanied by 5000 troops—not 10,000 as some of the papers have stated. The rendezvous is the island of Karack. The Commander-in-Chief, the Quartermaster-General, and the Adjutants-General of the Queen's and Company's forces, have arrived in Bombay from the headquarters of the army at Poonah for conference with the Governor and inspection of arrangements. The ships taken up for the transport service at £1 per ton a month now amount to twenty, with an aggregate of 16,000 tons, and ranging individually from 1400 to 600. Several of these are rapidly fitting for horses, after the model of one which, having been prepared for the inspection of the Commander-in-Chief, was highly approved by him. One steamer—the *Feroze*—has already been dispatched to the Gulf with officers of the Quartermaster-General's and Commissariat Departments on board. Arrangements at Karack for the quartering and victualling of the army on its arrival are said to be the ostensible cause.

The political intelligence from China is unusually meagre, and neither from Kwangsi or the North have we any reliable or important information.

Some expeditions have lately been made against pirates by her Majesty's ship *Cormandel*, together with the boat of her Majesty's ship *Nenkin*, and assisted by her Most Catholic Majesty's steamer *Reyna de Castilla*. Various piratical crafts were destroyed and traders rescued, but the pirates escaped on shore.

In Hong-Kong considerable excitement exists in consequence of the Colonial Government attempting to enforce the provisions of a "nuisance ordinance," entailing great and unnecessary destruction to private property. The Chinese are deeply interested, and the matter has become serious.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have received files of papers from the Cape of Good Hope to the 21st of August. Rumours of disturbances on the frontier were again current, but Government notice was issued on the 10th of August pointing out the unfounded character of the reports in question.

OPENING OF WEST-END AND CRYSTAL PALACE RAILWAY.—DINNER, &c.

On Thursday the completion of the first section of this short but important railway was inaugurated by a trial trip and dinner at the Crystal Palace. A train starting at half-past two from London-bridge station conveyed the directors with their friends to Wandsworth-common.

The section ready for traffic commences at Wandsworth-common, close to, and parallel with, the South-Western Railway, and proceeding across Nightingale-lane, where there is one station; across the Balham-hill-road, to Tooting, where there is a second; on across the old Brighton road, where there is a third; past the Norwood Cemetery, where there is a fourth; to Gipsy-hill, Lower Norwood, where a fifth station is established near the west end of the tunnel, which, passing under the Crystal Palace, affords the first connection with the Croydon line. Within six weeks a further extension will complete the communication with the up and down Brighton lines, as well as to the line to Beckenham and Bromley, now in the course of construction.

By the summer of 1857 it is expected that the section between Wandsworth-common (including the junction with the South-Western Railway) and the Chelsea-bridge, which will connect Battersea-park with Sloane-street and Victoria-road, Westminster, will be completed.

The section opened on Thursday will be highly advantageous and convenient to the inhabitants of the present isolated districts of Balham-hill and Streatham, by affording a regular railway communication with the City, and of course much increase the value of the many picturesque building sites to be found between Wandsworth-common and Norwood. But when in June or July next the section between Wandsworth and the new Chelsea-bridge is thrown open, as well as the short junctions between the Crystal Palace and the Brighton and South Coast lines, it will be found that a railway originally planned for the mere purpose of drawing West-end traffic to the Crystal Palace is likely to have a very important effect upon metropolitan communications, and to do much towards relieving the City streets of the traffic by which they are blockaded day and night.

An examination of the map will show that the station on the Thames, in connection with the new free bridge, and fed by two great thoroughfares from Knightsbridge and from Westminster, will divert from the London-bridge station all passengers for the Brighton and South-Eastern lines from Belgrave, Tyburnia, the Regent's-park, and Westminster.

By the new road through the St. James's Palace Gardens the distance from the bottom of St. James's-street to Sloane-street-bridge station will be 150 yards less than to the Middlesex side of the toll-bridge of Vauxhall; while, by the river, passengers will have the advantage of being landed at the railway-station instead of on the wrong side of a crowded street.

The wide approaches provided to the new Chelsea-bridge, and the ample space devoted to the station, will give this West-end way to the south and east coast the preference among those north of the river and west of St. James's-park who are either pressed for time or have a prejudice against trusting their equipages in miscellaneous crowds of 'buses and cabs, warehousemen's carts, and carriers' waggons.

It will be observed that the route of the West-end Railway between the Wandsworth-road and the Crystal Palace is rather circuitous. On going over the line the object of this circuit is evident: engineering difficulties and extravagant claims for compensation for dividing and improving building land have alike been avoided. A cheaper route has been obtained by running from Wandsworth-common to Tooting than if any onslaught had been made on the arcadian solitude of Clapham and Brixton. The oldest inhabitant may live in peace undisturbed by visions of navies corrupting his household, or locomotives disturbing his wine-cellars.

In the same spirit of commercial caution the works have throughout been executed carefully, solidly, but with simplicity, and without extravagance in details. In a word, the engineers and architects have not forgotten that the shareholders are entitled to dividend: they have not attempted to sink commercial capital in building up magnificent reputations with other men's money. Yet on this short line of less

than five miles there are some remarkable works—as, for instance, the viaduct at Lower Norwood, a very beautiful specimen of brickwork; a tunnel of 400 yards through London clay at Streatham, and another tunnel of 750 yards through the same treacherous material, through the hill on which the Crystal Palace stands, and immediately under one of the great water towers—a superincumbent weight of 2200 tons, which taxed in its execution all the skill and workmanship of the eminent contractors.

COUNTRY NEWS.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGHFIELD HOUSE OBSERVATORY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 28, 1856.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M. 181 feet above sea level.	Thermometer.		Mean Temperature of the Day.	Rain in Inches.	Mean Temperature of Wet Bulb.		Amount of Evaporation.		Amount of Ozone. (0-10)		Mean amount of Cloud. (0-10)
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.			Wet Bulb.	Evaporation.	In the Night.	In the Day.			
Oct. 22	30.210	68.2	41.0	53.1	0.000	50.9	51.4	2	1	1.5		
" 23	30.213	62.7	50.0	55.0	0.000	53.2	53.6	3	1	9.5		
" 24	30.397	57.5	46.0	50.8	0.000	47.7	47.6	1	1	8.5		
" 25	30.348	58.0	45.0	50.5	0.000	45.9	50.0	1 1/2	3	9.0		
" 26	30.345	56.0	38.0	46.0	0.000	42.4	42.4	4	1	1.0		
" 27	30.289	56.5	29.0	40.2	0.000	37.4	38.9	1	0	1.0		
" 28	30.256	53.5	38.0	44.9	0.000	43.2	43.0	1	0	4.7		
Mean	30.303	58.9	41.0	48.6	0.000	45.8	46.7	1.9	1.0	5.0		

The Range of Temperature during the Week was 39.2°.

The Weather was very fine, with much fog.

The Direction of the Wind was, on 22nd, E., became S.E. at 2 p.m., S. at 9 1/2 p.m.; W. at 6 a.m., on 23rd, changed to E. at 6 p.m. (through the N.); was E.N.E. on 24th, becoming E.S.E. at 8 p.m.; S.S.E. at 10 1/2 a.m. on 25th; E.S.E. at 12 a.m. on 26th, S.E. at 12 1/2 a.m., S. at 1 1/2 p.m.; was W. on the 27th, and till 6 a.m. on 28th, when it was E.N.E., and remained in that quarter.

The air was calm, except on the 23rd, when there was a pressure of 4 oz on the square foot. Many falling stars were seen during the week.

22nd, Aurora Borealis; 28th, a large meteor at 9h. 42m. moved from Gamma Piscium to midway between Alpha and Gamma Aquarii.

Swallows, martins, and snipes were seen on the 28th; woodcocks on the 22nd. Half-hardy plants were cut with frost on the 27th. E. J. LOWE.

IMPROVEMENTS AT BALMORAL.—During the last two days of the residence of the Court at Balmoral, her Majesty and the Prince were engaged in giving orders for improvements at the Castle, to be carried out previously to their next visit, and the laying out of the new shrubberies and flower-beds in the grounds. The works are now going forward with spirit. The clock tower at Balmoral Castle was furnished with its clock ere the Queen took her departure. The striking bell has a very fine tone, and can be heard to a great distance among the hills.

LORD PALMERSTON'S VISIT TO MANCHESTER.—The Premier's visit to Manchester, which was unavoidably postponed in September, will take place next week; and he has consented to be present at a meeting of the members and friends of the Mechanics' Institution, to be held in the Free-trade Hall, on Thursday, the 6th instant. His Lordship will be the guest of Sir Benjamin Heywood, Bart., and is expected to arrive with Lady Palmerston at Clarendon on Tuesday next.

NORWICH FREE LIBRARY.—Lord Stanley, M.P., having declined to attend the approaching inauguration of the Norwich Free Library, the committee forwarded an invitation to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., to give the institution the advantage of his presence. The right honourable gentleman, however, declined in his turn the overtures made to him.

WINTER ASSIZE.—We are able to announce that there will be a winter assize held again this year for general goal delivery. Most of the larger counties will be included—as many, at least, as were visited last year. But neither the exact places, nor the times for holding the assizes, can be fixed until after consultation with the Judges.

SIX LADIES NEARLY DROWNED.—On Tuesday evening last a grand concert was given at the Victoria Rooms, Southampton, at which Sims Reeves and other distinguished vocalists sung. A party of six ladies, residents of Lymington, about twenty miles from Southampton, attended the concert. The party set out for home in an omnibus, but the driver of the vehicle mistook his road, and at Testwood, a few miles from Southampton, he drove into the river. The ladies, in their concert-dresses, were up to their necks in water, and narrowly escaped death. One of the horses of the omnibus was drowned.

EXPLOSION OF A PRUSSIAN SHIP.—Last Monday morning the lower part of the town of Cardiff was shaken by a concussion so violent as to lead to the impression that an earthquake had occurred, but on inquiry it was found to have been occasioned by an explosion of carbureted hydrogen on board a Prussian barque, the *Frederick Retzlaff*, lying at the east side of the dock, which resulted in the destruction of the vessel, and the killing of two and wounding of several individuals. On the coal-trimmer going on board to commence his work, he found the hatches down, although the crew had on Saturday night been desired to leave them open. A candle was brought by one of the crew, when the gas took fire, and the explosion ensued. The sheet of flame was seen ascending to a great height, while the blazing fragments of wreck shot through the air like rockets; the adjacent tip and the rigging of the ill-fated vessel took fire; but, as it was the hour when the railway and dock labourers were assembling for work, the flames were speedily extinguished. One of the crew was killed on the spot; the mate of the British steam-ship *Pandora* was also killed while standing on the deck, by a beam falling on his head; and eleven sailors, severely injured by burns and fractures, were taken to the infirmary.

STOPPAGE OF FOX, HENDERSON, AND CO.—We regret at length to state that the frequent rumours respecting the stability of this important firm, and which, singular enough, have died away when their confirmation was at hand, cannot now be denied; the firm is now unable to meet its engagements. On Saturday the fact became known to one or two in Birmingham in the confidence of the house. The liabilities unsecured amount to 150,000l., the principal creditors being Glyn and Co., Crumpton, the Ebbw Vale Iron Company, &c. According to the statement of Mr. Coleman, the accountant, the assets are more than sufficient to pay 10s. in the pound; and it is said that the plant and stock are valued very moderately. A few of the largest creditors met in London on Monday, and the position of the business was thoroughly discussed. The best feeling was manifested towards the principal members of the firm, and although it was not competent for such a meeting to carry resolutions, and therefore nothing was decided upon, it was understood that it would be expedient to pay off all the small debts, say up to 100l., and arrange that time should be given to the firm to pay the larger creditors by instalments. The firm have at present large and profitable contracts on hand, and considering the feeling of the meeting, and the obvious interests of the creditors, it is possible that there will be no stoppage of the works—which, of course, in the event of an arrangement, will be carried on under inspection. We may state that this unfortunate suspension has been caused principally by a serious loss, amounting to about 70,000l., by the Danish Railway, for which the house contracted.—*Birmingham Journal*.

THE BROMLEY SAVINGS-BANK DEFALCATIONS.—George Cook, labourer, opened an account with the bank (as he thought) nineteen years ago; from that time to the present he saved 250l. On Monday the trustees sent for him, and told him his name was not in the ledger, and never had been; that they could hold out no hopes of ever paying him one farthing; that Mr. Tidd Pratt was coming down this week to investigate the affairs of the bank, and they would lay his case before him; but the law considered his deposit a private matter between him and Camplin. Had he at any one time appeared before the trustees with his book it would have been discovered. It appears that when he opened the account he applied to Camplin, who received his money and pocketed it; when Cook applied for his book it was handed to him with the amount entered, and the initials of one of the trustees forged; so it has been going on for nineteen years, Cook never once attending the bank, but always taking the deposits to Camplin. At the annual audit the book has been given in; Camplin has received and audited it in his fashion and returned it, so that for nineteen years he has been sitting on a mine ready to be fired at any moment. There are many other cases which are not publicly known. The amount of the defalcations ascertained to the present time is about 1000l.

A SHOT FIRED AT A RAILWAY TRAIN.—On Tuesday, just as the nine a.m. fast train from Southampton had passed the Woking station, some miscreant either fired or threw a missile at one of the first-class carriages. It took effect upon the side windows of a compartment in which two military officers, who had joined the train at Aldershot, were seated—Lieutenant Caldwell, of the Military Train, and Mr. J. W. Johnson, attached to the dépôt at Winchester. The broken glass struck Mr. Johnson with sufficient violence on the side of the head to stun him, and his face was scratched severely. At the instant the outrage occurred the train was passing through a plantation belonging to Mr. Locke King, M.P., and the perpetrator was unobserved by either of the guards; nor was it until after the arrival of the train at Waterloo that the circumstance became known. Lieutenant Caldwell then reporting what had happened to platform-inspector Smith, who conducted both gentlemen to the traffic-manager, Mr. Scott. The carriage window was at once examined, and a circular hole found, which appears to have been made by a small bullet or leaden drop; but, although the strictest search was made, no missile of any kind could be found in the carriage.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR some days past a notice has been exposed at the entrance of Woolwich Dockyard to the effect that the existing order for forwarding parcels intended for officers and seamen belonging to ships of her Majesty's fleet stationed in the East, through the medium of the dockyard officials, is to be cancelled from this period, and that no more such parcels can be received.

On Tuesday morning a draught of the Medical Staff Corps, consisting of five assistant wardmasters and ninety-one hospital orderlies, left the headquarters of that corps at Chatham Barracks, in charge of Captain R. S. Cole, for the Camp at Aldershot, where they are to be stationed, for the purpose of doing duty in the Camp hospital.

MR. MONSELL and another official from the Board of Ordnance have paid a visit to Woolwich Arsenal, and inspected the war and laboratory departments.

A GARRISON ORDER was issued on the 24th ult. granting permission for a voluntary transfer from the Royal Artillery battalions to the Horse Artillery, and it was expected that numbers would have joined the mounted branch of the establishment. The expectation was, however, not realised. Not a single man presented himself as a candidate for the exchange.

A GENERAL TURN-OUT was made in the military departments of Woolwich on Tuesday. At an early hour the whole of the battalions were paraded in front of head-quarters, under the inspection of the divisional commanding officers. The squadron of recruits was likewise brought out and inspected in heavy marching equipment. The Royal Horse Artillery were exercised during a portion of the morning, and the batteries were paraded to Plumstead-common.

THE half-yearly inspection of the corps of Royal Engineers with the troops of the East India Company's Sappers and Miners, took place at Chatham on Wednesday by General Sir John Burgoyne, G.C.B., R.E., the Inspector-General of Fortifications; who was accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp, Captain the Hon. G. Wrottesley. On the arrival of General Sir John Burgoyne at Brompton Barracks he was received by Colonel H. Sandham, Director of the Royal Engineers' establishment; Colonel H. Savage, the officer commanding the Royal Engineers at Chatham; Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Yorke, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain Fitzroy Somerset, and other officers of the Staff of Royal Engineers, and proceeded to inspect the large range of barracks now in course of erection at the rear of Brompton Barracks. When completed these barracks are intended to be occupied by troops of cavalry and also by the Royal Artillery—it being the intention to have several batteries of that arm of the service always stationed at Chatham garrison to act, if required, with the other troops. A portion of the newly-erected barracks will also be appropriated for the Field Train Corps, which will always be attached to the Royal Engineers. After spending some time in the inspection of the buildings General Burgoyne returned to Brompton Barracks, where the corps of Royal Engineers and the East India Company's Sappers and Miners, to the number of about 1200 men, were drawn up. The troops were marched to Chatham great lines for the purpose of being inspected and going through the manoeuvres of a field-day before General Burgoyne and a numerous staff of officers. The troops were then practised in blank-cartridge firing and various military movements—the whole of which were executed in a manner which gave evident satisfaction to the gallant General. Before returning to the Horse Guards General Burgoyne accepted the invitation to partake of a repast which had been prepared by the officers of the Royal Engineers at their mess-rooms, Brompton Barracks, to which the principal officers of the garrison had been invited.

LUCKNOW, THE CAPITAL OF OUDE.

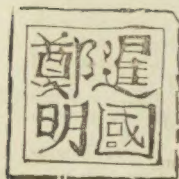
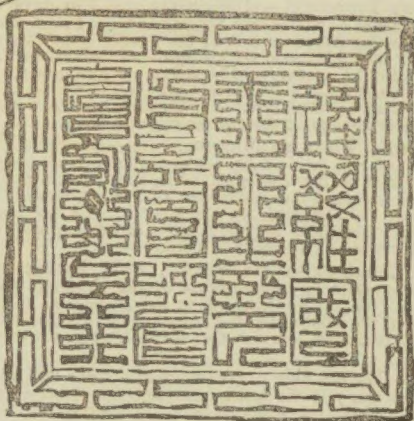
LUCKNOW, the capital of the kingdom of Oude, whose ex-Royal family lately arrived in this country, with a view to obtain the recognition of a certain treaty, is a place of considerable interest, in addition to its containing the Royal residence. The city lies on the right or south-west side of the Goomtee, which is navigable to its confluence with the Ganges, as well as two miles above the town. Here it is crossed by a stone bridge, a bridge of boats, and an iron bridge of English manufacture. The buildings extend for about four miles along the bank, the middle part being the most ancient, founded by Lakshmana, brother of Rama. The houses generally have mud walls and straw roofs, and many are no better than booths of mats and bamboos, thatched with palm branches or leaves. The number of brick-built houses is small. The streets are generally sunk 10 or 12 feet below the level of the shops, and are so narrow that, in many places, an elephant can scarcely pass; and, as great numbers of these huge animals are kept by the King and his courtiers, they are continually forcing their way along these miserable avenues, to the annoyance and danger of the passengers and shopkeepers.

According to tradition, the stronghold of Lucknow was on an eminence, and was demolished by Aurungzebe, who showed his zeal for Islamism by building a mosque upon its site. Adjoining this division, and on the south-east of it, is one more recent, said to have been built principally by Saadat Ali, the Nawab Vizier who ruled in Oude from 1798 to 1814. From the division just described there extends towards the south-east a handsome street, stated to be a mile in length. Heber describes it as "wider than the High-street at Oxford, but having some distant resemblance to it in the colour of its buildings, and Gothic style of the greater part of them." It is called Chinka Bazaar, or Chinese Market, and has at each end a handsome gateway. Between this street and the right bank of the Goomtee is the principal residence of the King. The part called Farahbaksh is towards the river, and has numerous open arcades, as well as apartments, not only commodious and costly, but provided with every contrivance to mitigate the effect of a sultry climate. Gardens well laid out, and kept in high order, are interspersed through this spacious palace, and numerous large wells; while reservoirs lined with marble and well-supplied fountains give freshness to the air and vegetation. All, however, within the Palace of Lucknow is not of this agreeable character. In exploring the lower apartments of one portion of it, Von Orlich discovered a room hung with black cloth, on which skeletons were painted, and where all sorts of instruments of torture were kept. According to report refractory inmates of the harem were here confined; and in former days some, it is said, have perished in this gloomy abode.

The part of the city most interesting to a stranger is remote from the Royal residence; being separated from it by the ancient and original city, to the north-west of which it is situated. This north-western quarter is stated to have been principally built by Asaf-ud-doulah, Nawab Vizier from 1775 to 1797. Its great ornament is the splendid Imambarah, which, according to its representation in Salt's beautiful view, can scarcely be surpassed in the light and elegant style of architecture. On the left side of the river, and separated by it from the palace and city, is the Royal menagerie, containing a large collection of animals. Near it are accommodations for flocks of beautiful pigeons. Those birds are great favourites with the people of Lucknow. The British residency is near the palace, and Heber expresses his wonder that it should be guarded only by a single company of soldiers, amidst a population universally armed, the British cantonment being situated beyond the river, and three or four miles to the north-east. Lucknow may be regarded as entitled to an honourable distinction among Indian cities, in possessing an observatory. It was established under the superintendence of Major Wilcox, who succeeded in training competent assistants for its management, the majority of whom were natives. An hospital and dispensary also afford means for the useful application of European science. A church previously existing has recently been made over to the British Government, and a sum of money assigned for its repair. Of the amount of the population of Lucknow nothing certain is ascertainable; it is estimated at 300,000. There is a large proportion of Mussulmans among the Hindoos, and not a few Christians. Besides the numerous dependents of the residency, the King has a great many Europeans and half-castes in his employ. There are also many tradesmen of both these descriptions, and a strange medley of adventurers of all nations and sects, who ramble hither in the hope, generally a fruitless one, of obtaining employment. Men of all classes go fully armed, even those at the shop-doors being equipped with shield and sword.

A recent letter from Calcutta states that the kingdom of Oude is as orderly under British magistrates as if it had been a component part of our dominions as long as Bengal; while the ex-King is residing quietly, and perhaps contentedly, in the vicinity of Calcutta—although it is whispered by his confidential servants that one of those days he intends rousing himself to visit England. The King's agent has written an indignant letter, on his Majesty's behalf, concerning the treaty of 1816, which, in his opinion, has not had that weight attached to it which its importance demands. In this document the British Government guaranteed to his Majesty's ancestor the sovereignty of a certain portion of Oude in perpetuity, and, although Lord Dalhousie ignored the existence of the treaty of 1837, it is alleged that the treaty of 1816 must be recognised, and, if so, honour and justice demand the restoration of the kingdom to Wajid Ali.





SEALS, ETC., OF THE KINGDOM OF SIAM.

*This should be presented to the Editor of the Illustrated London News with the copies of the names of these written in the other papers accompanied here, if there will be a necessity for imitation in that publication.*

*Om Mongkut  
Rex Siamensis*

FACSIMILE OF THE HANDWRITING OF THE KING OF SIAM.

## SEALS OF THE SIAMESE KINGDOM.

We have been honoured with the accompanying communication (through Professor Wilson, of the Hon. East India Company, from the King of Siam, intimating his Majesty's wish that the Seals should be engraved in our Journal. We have much gratification in complying with the Royal wish, as affording a remarkable instance of the extension of a knowledge of our language, and of the productions of the London press to the remotest regions of the East.

There are two Kings in Siam, a senior and a junior. They are both English scholars. The accompanying description of the seals is copied from that of the Senior Monarch, in his own handwriting. His name

and titles at length are Somadatta Sri Paramendra Maha Mongkat. The last is Siamese, the others are pure Sanscrit. (The Moon-given illustrious supreme Indra the Great Mongkat.)

A nephew of his Majesty is the author of two small volumes, printed at Bangkok, at the Royal printing-office, Anno Budhi 2394, comprising a spelling-book and reading-lessons in English and Siamese.

Seal 1 is the great seal of whole Siamese kingdom and its dependencies—named Phra Maha Evisabotri—for treaty with foreign countries and other important mark.

2. The usual Royal Seal of Magor, or first King of Siam, called Phra Puram Maj Oukon.

3. The Siamese Royal Seal in Chinese characters, named Phra Maha Loto. All the above are the official seals of Royal authority of every one of the Kings of Siam.

4. The Chinese name of the present first King of Siam.

5. The peculiar Standard of the present first King of Siam.



LUCKNOW, THE CAPITAL OF OUDE.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)





PARIS FASHIONS FOR THE WINTER.

## PARIS WINTER FASHIONS.

THE Winter Fashions have at length appeared. We have observed mantelettes, or cloaks, for the season, and several new materials for ladies' dresses. These splendid articles have received the most fantastic appellations—Russian titles, no doubt, in compliment to the opulent ladies of Russia, who have given very extensive orders at the different warehouses in Paris. We were shown the other day, at Delisle's a *sortie de bal*, named Oursikoff, composed of a kind of stuff with long shaggy silk, resembling fur; around were many others of the same kind, all in light colours. Another, called Muscovite, is of white plush spotted with red; and has a deep border, red spotted with white. Other costumes are entitled, Duchesse de Bovière, Princesse

Bonaparte, Finlandais—in short, a great variety in name, but very little in the costume itself, except in the cape, the colour, or fringe with which it is trimmed. Another dress, *effilé grappe de groseille*, is remarkable for the strangeness of its taste. The mantelettes are worn rather long, with very wide sleeves. We have observed the following names:—Crésus—a very badly-chosen denomination for *la Mode*, as persons of refined taste seek not so much the richness of the material as the elegance of the fashion. This rich mantelette is of velvet, with a deep trimming of Chantilly lace, which falls round and covers almost the skirt of the dress. It is also richly embroidered in silk and jet beads. La Reine d'Oude is nearly the same, but rather fuller; La Princesse Olga is trimmed with rows of lace of different sizes.

The winter mantelettes will be of very thick woollen material,

striped or checkered black and white, bound with fancy galloon, and trimmed with fringe, or bound with a plain piece of velvet in bright colours—for instance, scarlet or red. This mantelette is closed over the chest with one or several rows of double silver clasps. The mantelette bears different denominations—as Breton, Tyrolien, or Norman. Basquines are also in great demand; these fit tight to the shape, fastened straight in front down to the waist, and then left open. The Basques are very long, and cover the skirt of the dress. The *Basquine Montepan* is much admired; it is of black velvet, embroidered, with a deep flounce of lace falling on the skirt of the dress. The *Basquine d'Aubigny* is of black velvet, simply trimmed with richly-figured galloon. There is also another novelty, but we do not answer for its being much adopted, it being too heavy to be worn by any other



REMOVAL OF THE BELL FOR THE GREAT CLOCK OF WESTMINSTER PALACE.



than ladies of tall stature: this costume is composed of a piece of black velvet, cut in a point, so as to form a shawl; it is embroidered in silk and jet, but the two sides must be embroidered differently, which makes it resemble what is called a kind of *châle Barteme*.

#### THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Bonnet of white satin, with three bands of the same cut diagonally, and laid on; a bunch of ostrich feathers is placed on each side. Brown velvet manteau, with a black velvet collar, very wide sleeves, and a cord and tassel placed on the shoulder: they must be in bright-coloured silk, and fall on the outside of the sleeve. The dress is of pearl grey reps, with a pattern of flowers in columns growing downwards on the tissue of the silk, but of darker shade.

Mantelette (Breton) of thick woollen material, checkered black and white, bound with black galloon, and finished with fancy fringe, black and white. White crape bonnet, with a lace frill, a bunch of flowers (pansies or violets) on each side, next the face, ornamented with white tulle and mixed flowers. Dress of taffetas, with flounces, upon which is a running pattern of flowers.

Travelling manteau of grey cloth, with a cape forming a point in front; the sleeves very wide; the whole bound with velvet. The dress is plain taffetas d'Italie, with flounces; the colour brown.

Gentlemen's Costumes.—*Casquette*, or hunting cap, of brown skin or fur. Hunting frock of brown stuff, through which runs a very fine white silken thread; it fits tightly to the shape. The pantaloons are of the same material, fitting close to the leg, over which is a tight waterproof gaiter, laced up on the outside of the leg. Walking dress: plain dress paletôt, of mixed grey cloth.

#### REMOVAL OF THE BELL FOR THE GREAT CLOCK, WESTMINSTER PALACE.

THERE are few antiquarian subjects which have been so extensively popular as the history of Bells. And the Bells of our own day command a like share of attention; and to chronicle the casting, the naming, the removal, of a large Bell, becomes an object of interest. Hence we have specially recorded the progress of the Bell for the Westminster Great Clock, which on Tuesday (last week) was safely delivered from the *Ware*, by which it had been brought from the foundry, alongside Messrs. Maudslays's wharf, near Westminster-bridge, those gentlemen having kindly granted the use of their crane, &c., to Mr. Jabez James, of Broadwall, for that purpose. The Great Bell which, as our readers are aware, was founded by Messrs. Warner and Sons, was afterwards conveyed on a low truck, drawn by sixteen horses, over Westminster-bridge, and safely deposited in Palace-yard. Mr. Quarm, clerk of the works of the new Palace, superintended the arrangements, and Professor Taylor and Sir Charles Barry were both present. The crowd collected in Palace-yard after its arrival was so great that the police had considerable difficulty in keeping the approaches to Palace-yard clear. In the course of the afternoon the Bell was lifted from the truck and swung under the massive frame erected for the purpose at the foot of the Clock Tower. It was then tested once or twice, and, having been pronounced entirely free from crack or flaw of any kind, it was propped up with timber to take the immense strain off the chains by which it is suspended, and so left to repose in silence after its journey for the night. All Bells, we believe, are christened before they begin to toll, and on this occasion it is proposed to call our King of Bells "Big Ben," in honour of Sir Benjamin Hall, the President of the Board of Works, during whose tenure of office it was cast.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, NOV. 2.—24th Sunday after Trinity. All Souls.  
MONDAY, 3.—Sir Samuel Romilly died, 1818.  
TUESDAY, 4.—King William III. landed, 1688.  
WEDNESDAY, 5.—Battle of Inkerman, 1854. Gunpowder Plot, 1605.  
THURSDAY, 6.—St. Leonard. Princess Charlotte died, 1817.  
FRIDAY, 7.—First Gazette published, 1665.  
SATURDAY, 8.—Halley born, 1656. Camden died, 1622.

#### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 8, 1856

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 10	4 30	4 50	5 10	5 30	5 50	6 10

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**THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK for 1857,** containing Twelve splendid Fine-Art Engravings, Twelve elegant Designs Emblematic of the Months; Portraits of eminent Naval, Military, and Diplomatic Men connected with the late War; Notes of the Month, Articles of the Calendar, Mahometan and Jewish Calendars for the Year, Length of the Season, Beginning and Ending of University and Law Terms; the Calendar, showing the Times of the Sun Rising and Setting in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin on Every Day in the Year; the Times of the Moon Rising and Setting on Every Day near London, Times of High Water, &c.; Astronomic Phenomena, applicable to each Month, Eclipses, &c.; with Twelve large Diagrams illustrating the Appearance of the Heavens in the Evening of every Month in the Year; Recently-discovered Planets, Queen and Royal Family, Cabinet Ministers, Government and Law Officers and Officers, City Officers; Metropolitan Officers of Health, Stamps, Taxes, Law and University Terms; Historic Memoranda on the Paper Duty; Analysis of the Metropolitan Local Management Act, &c. The Astronomical Department by J. GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.S., of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.—Published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Milford House, and 189, Strand.

\* \* \* A whole-page Engraving of the CRIMEAN BANQUET at DUBLIN is unavoidably deferred till next week.

#### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1856.

THE *Morning Post* of Tuesday, October 28, has the following announcement, which we presume to be semi-official:—

"This day terminates the period of six months fixed by the Treaty of Paris for the final evacuation of the Turkish territories, and for the closing of the Straits of the Dardanelles to ships of war with the exceptions stipulated for in the text of the Treaty. As the Treaty, however, has not been carried out on the part of Russia, it follows, as a natural consequence, that the obligations of the other parties to it are for the present suspended. The Austrian occupation of the Principalities will, therefore, continue, just as our squadron will remain in the Black Sea until the Russians shall faithfully and completely execute and fulfil all the conditions of the Treaty."

This is a commentary on the "peace" of Paris, which fully justifies us, and other organs of public opinion, for never having ceased to denounce and deplore the precipitancy with which the war was brought to a close in March last. No one but the diplomatists assembled at Paris expected that a real peace would ensue from the deliberations of the Congress; and it is even probable that some of these gentlemen were of the opinion, which after experience proved to be correct, that the peace was nothing but a truce, which settled nothing, and merely gave the combatants time to breathe and marshal their forces for a new encounter—two, three, or ten years hence. Without, however, dwelling upon the irrevocable past, the public in Great Britain and France may be permitted to ask whether, in the new complications and difficulties which have arisen, the position taken by the Austrian troops in Moldo-Wallachia is of the same anti-Russian character as that taken by the Allied squadrons in the Black Sea? The question may safely be answered in the negative. Events not very remote will prove, unless we are very much mistaken, that the Austrian occupation of the Principalities has not originated in the non-fulfilment of the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris, 1856, by the Russians, but has been maintained and extended by a foregone conclusion on the part of the Austrian Government to keep those provinces, *coûte*

*qui coûte*. No doubt Austria is anti-Russian to the extent of aiming to deprive Russia of the remotest chance of ever possessing them; but she is not anti-Russian in the sense of France or Great Britain—or, what is, perhaps, of greater importance, in the sense of Turkey. It is not only the Emperor of Austria and his advisers, but the people of Austria, and more especially that portion of them who speak the German language, and who have their head-quarters at Vienna, who have predetermined to obtain and retain Moldavia and Wallachia, whatever the Sultan may do, and whatever Europe may think. For the rich prize they would have gone to the extreme length of sacrificing Lombardy and Venice to the Italians; and, if they can retain Lombardy and Venice, and obtain Moldavia and Wallachia to boot, there is no knowing what perils they would encounter or what charges they would incur. The non-fulfilment of the Treaty of Paris by the Russians may be the pretext for the continued occupation of the territories of the Sultan in Moldo-Wallachia; and it is certainly a convenient and a plausible one. But if that had not existed, we are certain that other pretexts would not have been found wanting; and that the real end, aim, and object of Austria is to retain these provinces in her own possession. The great and fatal objection to the project is, that it is too late. There was a time when a compact might have been made to this effect; and when the venal aid of Austria might have been secured to the Allies in the vigorous prosecution of the war against Russia. At that time, when the siege of Sebastopol was proceeding, and when the Moldo-Wallachians were not embittered against Austrian rule, such a compact—if made agreeable and profitable to Turkey by the conquest and re-annexation of the Crimea—might have been instrumental to a real pacification of Europe; involving, as it did, the deliverance of Italy from the presence of the Austrians—the great, if not the only, obstacle to its tranquillity and happiness. But the hour has passed, and Austria, it is to be hoped, will lose her two Italian, without being compensated by the two Danubian Provinces. If so, she will be rightly served, and will meet the retribution that should always fall upon the coward and the trimmer, and upon those who prefer their own petty ease or profit to the triumph of right and justice.

BEFORE our next publication the struggle which now convulses the United States, from Maine to California, will have reached another stage in its development, by the election of a President. That event will take place on Tuesday next, the 4th of November, and a few days more will bring us the result of this appeal to the democracy of the Union. Although so near the moment of decision, it does not seem that either of the two great parties now striving for the ascendancy can show good grounds for predicting success to its own side. The Democrats speak confidently as to the result of the contest; but the extravagant bluster and absurd threats which the organs of Mr. Buchanan indulge in, and which are so very different from the quiet tone of their opponents, would seem to indicate that they must be conscious of their own weakness. There are, however, so many conflicting elements mixed up in the present conflict between the North and South that it is impossible to apply any ordinary rule of political action in measuring the strength of the two parties. And yet, so intimately connected is Great Britain with the great Western Republic, that no person can have watched the progress of the contest during the last few months without finding himself unwittingly engaged in calculating the chances of success for Fremont, for Fillmore, or for Buchanan.

A few months ago we were told by the organs of the Republican party that "the old furore of 1840" was "kindling up again" in favour of Fremont, and that there was every prospect of the same enthusiastic demonstration against the Pierce Administration in 1856 as there had been against the Van Buren Government in 1840. In proof of this we were referred to the respective polls of 1852-3-4-5, from which it appeared that a majority of 63,000 in favour of Mr. Pierce's election, in 1852, had been converted into an Opposition majority of 303,000 in the State elections of 1855. If the Pierce Cabinet was so very unpopular last year as to show so large an adverse majority, what must it be now after the shameful Kansas business? This was a very plausible calculation,\* and it would have been quite correct if there had been only two parties in the field. But we must not forget that the anti-Pierce majority of 1855 was not mainly Republican; the chief portion of it was Know-Nothing or American. Even in Massachusetts some of the strongest Free-soil places were carried by the Know-Nothings last year in opposition to Republican candidates. Had there been no other question at issue but the overthrow of the Pierce Administration, the American party, of which Mr. Fillmore is the representative, would probably have been successful. Unfortunately for him and them, the Kansas outrages, which were bad enough at first, have been so much aggravated by the incendiary policy of Mr. Pierce as to have kindled a fire throughout the Union which no mere Anti-Irish or Anti-German party can ever hope to extinguish. The way in which Mr. Fillmore and his friends have shirked all discussion of the Kansas business shows that they are prepared to acquiesce in the aggressive policy of the Slave power, and the general conviction of this has caused the great majority of the Northern Americans to support Fremont. But there are still many electors who cling to Mr. Fillmore, and it is from this schism that the Democrats derive their hopes of victory. Judging from their success in Maine, Vermont, and Iowa, where, a few weeks ago, the Republicans carried by large majorities all their candidates at the State elections, it was too hastily assumed that the rest of the Northern States would exhibit a similar result. Those who made that calculation did not take into account the difference between a population, chiefly rural, like that of the three States we have named, and one of which a considerable proportion dwells in large towns. In Pennsylvania, for example, as we learn by the last mail, the followers of Buchanan and Fillmore were too strong for the Republicans, who have been thoroughly beaten in that important State. The New York papers affirm that the October elections are no sure criterion of what the Presidential vote on the 4th of November will be, as a majority in the State elections has some times been reversed. We fear, however, that the Quaker State has virtually gone over to the Pro-Slavery side, in spite of all the efforts made by the Republican party. If it have declared by a

decisive majority for Buchanan, the danger is that other Northern States may be induced to follow its example.

If the Democrats would act up to their professions, and submit to the decision of the majority, there can be no doubt as to who would be appointed President. The Republicans, who are now the real Democrats, have lately been calling attention to the very great discrepancy between the number of electors in the South compared with the North. At the last Presidential election the total number of votes in the Slave States was 850,400; in the Free States, 2,320,078. Out of an aggregate of 3,179,478 votes, by which the electors of the President were chosen, the South had little more than one-fourth; and yet, owing to the arrangement by which the interests of the Southern aristocracy have been provided for, they have 120 votes out of 296 in the choice of the President. If the ratio of representation were the same all over the Union—if it were the same at the South as in the North—there would be one electoral vote for President to every 13,182 voters for representatives; and in that case the Slave States would have only 65 electoral votes altogether. But this would only be an equitable adjustment of the voting power—and that is what the Democrats have no liking for. They contend for the constitutional arrangement which enables the Southern aristocracy to make the Free States subservient, and, as they have lately shown in various transactions, they are not unwilling to resort to terrorism and usurpation in maintaining their authority. Whether there is virtue enough in the Northern States to stand up boldly in defence of their rights as freemen, and in vindication of an honest and honourable foreign and domestic national policy, remains to be seen. So far as the Pennsylvania returns foreshadow the future, there is certainly not much ground for sanguine anticipation.

WE see by the Board of Trade tables for September, just published, that the quantity of butter and cheese imported is on the increase. It was 12,000 cwt. more in September, 1856, than in September, 1855, and about 40,000 cwt. more in the nine months of 1856 than in the nine months of 1855. As there is much boasting occasionally of the national achievements in respect of Free-trade, our readers will perhaps learn with astonishment that these two necessary articles of subsistence are yet subject to Customs duties, not for revenue purposes, but to protect graziers. On butter, though the price is now so high that the poorer classes can scarcely buy it, the import duty is 5s., and on cheese the duty is 2s. 6d., per cwt. These seem only trifling duties; but, when their effects are examined, they are found to take a tolerably large sum of money out of the pockets of the consumers of butter and cheese.

These duties raise the price of all the butter and cheese consumed in the community to the full extent of the rated duty, and something more—but how much cannot be ascertained. From some data furnished by Mr. Macculloch as to the consumption of butter in London, we may assume that the whole quantity of butter annually consumed in the empire is not less than 200,000 tons, and that the quantity of cheese consumed is at least equal to that of the butter. Of the total consumption the imports from abroad annually amount to about 20,000 tons of each. Now 5s. per cwt., the increase of price caused by the duty, on 200,000 tons of butter consumed makes a total increase in the price of butter of £1,000,000; and 2s. 6d. per cwt. on 200,000 tons of cheese makes an increase in the price of all the cheese consumed of £500,000; together, the addition to the price is £1,500,000. But the revenue collected from the butter and cheese imported amounts to less than £160,000 per annum; and thus the community, or the consumers of butter and cheese, are taxed in the prices of the two articles to the amount at least of £1,500,000, to put £160,000 into the Exchequer. The difference is wasted or it goes into the pockets of the landowners and graziers. These duties were continued by the landowners in opposition to the Free-traders; they are a remnant of the old system of protection which ought now, when the high price of every kind of provision presses heavily on the poor, to be abolished. Experience has established the fact beyond controversy, that Free-trade is essentially beneficial, nay, is now indispensable, to the prosperous existence of all nations. It has also been proved that our successful example has been very contagious in promoting Free-trade abroad, and accordingly, the more completely we act on the principle, the more we shall recommend it to general adoption.

For the protection of our agriculturists, it is also proved that these paltry duties are wholly unnecessary. They have never thriven so much as since they have been exposed to competition. At present we annually export considerable quantities both of butter and cheese. Our makers of these commodities, therefore, already succeed in third markets to a considerable extent in competition with the American, the Dutch, and the Dane. Were they to be relieved from these duties, which only encourage idleness and carelessness, they would most probably be still more successful, and in favourable seasons might become much great exporters than at present of both these articles.

THREE weeks ago we gave our readers a brief outline of the Teipic affair, the cause of the interruption of our diplomatic relations with Mexico. We then stated that the dispute originated in the Governor of Jalisco, Senor Degollado, having sent away from Teipic the Messrs. Barron and Forbes, English merchants established there, and having withdrawn the exequatur from the younger Mr. Barron, who was her Majesty's Consul. By the last arrivals from the United States our version of the dispute is confirmed. The *Times* stated on Tuesday for the first time, and also on Wednesday, that diplomatic relations had been suspended between her Majesty's Government and the Government of Mexico, in consequence of the failure of the negotiations in the case of Barron, Forbes, and Co. It is now added that the Mexican Government has resolved to send General Almonte hither as a special Ambassador to negotiate directly with our Government on the subject, as it is weary of communicating with her Majesty's representative, whom it charges with being assuming, meddling, and unjust. If we were to take the words of the Mexican authorities and the Mexican journals, and adopt the language used in the Mexican Parliament as strictly true, we must believe that both her Majesty's representative and the mercantile house in question have behaved very improperly. But we know, from long experience, that the charges of foreign Governments against our merchants and against our envoys are not always to be relied on; and, though we have but little confidence in our diplomacy, we must wait till the Foreign Office supplies us with information before we form a definite opinion. The Teipic affair, according to the Mexican version, is not creditable to the mercantile firm concerned, nor to her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Mexico.



## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE India mail brings us news which will be received with that profound indifference with which the English mind regards matters that occur at a distance, and yet the statements now made are not without importance. That the cholera had been raging fearfully in the Punjab and the Valley of the Ganges was well known to those who had Indian correspondence, but a species of summary of the ravages of the disease has now been transmitted, and the amount of deaths is estimated, with moderation, at ninety thousand. But the mode in which tidings of this kind are received in England always reminds us of a clever dialogue written by Leigh Hunt in the *Examiner* (in days long before those when he affected to see good in everything and everybody), and in which two gentlemen and a lady at breakfast read of a battle just fought by Lord Wellington, and speak of Mr. Brown, in the next street, having just slipped down and broken his arm. Horrible slaughter in the battle; but poor Mr. Brown, they can talk of nothing but his arm, until the party breaks up, when one of the gentlemen, going out, says, "By-the-by, how many men killed, did you say?" "Oh, 5000; stop, the paper's so badly printed that I can't tell whether it's a 5 or an 8; but I say, be sure you call at Brown's, and say we are coming; I never heard of anything so shocking in all my life." We have lost nine of our fellow-subjects by their crowding to hear a vulgar fanatic—we have lost ninety thousand through a dispensation of Providence. For every person who speaks of the latter event ten thousand will have spoken of the former, and this because a few thousand miles intervene between us and the scene of death—us, who boast that our scientific progress and our enlightened ideas have abolished time and space. Let us, before dismissing so uninviting a theme, add that the conduct of our surgeons in the diseased districts has been as noble as it ever is where danger exists.

The representatives of the Allied Powers have withdrawn from Naples, and we may presume that the fleets are *en route*. The farce is nearly played out, but whether it will be succeeded by a tragedy has to be seen. The aspect of Continental affairs is sufficiently cloudy, and its sombre character need not be increased by premature allegations that the stability of the great alliance of the day has not that promise of endurance which it so lately gave. There is at present no reason for such an assertion, and the rumours that the ties between two despotic Powers are being drawn all the closer for the recent rupture may be received with the respect due to the manufactures of German editors in the pay of St. Petersburg. There is no doubt that such persons have availed themselves, and will continue to avail themselves, of the late foolish act of M. Walewski in attempting to dragoon the English press, and of the indignation with which it has been commented on, or that they will endeavour to foment any ill-feeling that may have been generated by this ill-judged "warning." But we prefer to believe that principle and not sentiment is the basis of the union of the two civilised Powers of Europe; and, if this be so, it is not the folly of a day that can overthrow the result of years of painfully-acquired experience, and of mutual respect and recognition. At the same time the true policy of England is, under all circumstances, to be true to herself. That fidelity will always be repaid, as it has been through ages of her glorious history.

A member of the Ministry, Sir Robert Peel, has delivered a speech in which he has given the testimony of an eye-witness to the dignified magnificence displayed by our Envoy, Lord Granville, at the recent celebration at Moscow, adding that the President of the Council by no means went out of his way to convince the Emperor that Russia was cordially regarded by England—a line of policy which Sir Robert rather implies was adopted by M. de Morny, in representing the feelings of the French Government. Sir Robert Peel further declared, and the statement coming from a member of the Government will have an official weight, that the Russians made no secret of the fact that, had Sir Charles Napier been a more courageous Admiral, Cronstadt must have fallen. Up to the time at which we write, the member for Southwark has not adduced his reasons why we should consider that the Russians knew nothing about the matter, and that Sir Robert Peel had better hold his land-lubberly tongue.

The peace of the Church of England, slightly troubled by the Denison controversy, has been restored for about a month to calm. Readers may remember that the Archbishop of Canterbury, after hearing Archdeacon Denison's defence against Mr. Ditcher, of the Evangelical party, gave the Archdeacon until October to reconsider the subject of his peculiar belief. The time having elapsed, the Primate again has Mr. Denison before him, and the latter, with some manipulation of phraseology, virtually adheres to his doctrine that in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper the body and blood of Christ are present. He would not permit this theory to be called by the Romish title of transubstantiation, but rather inclines to the word consubstantiation as embodying his idea. The Archbishop has decided, as any straightforward man must have done, that the doctrine is heretical, and the mystification contemptible, and has deprived the Archdeacon. The latter appeals to the Queen in Council, and has until the first week in December for that purpose. We hardly know whether to say that we are glad or sorry to see a document put forth in support of his views, and signed by Dr. Pusey, Mr. Bennett, and Mr. Scott, and other eminent members of the Tractarian party. It is lamentable to see the learning and talent which many of these gentlemen possess so perverted; but it is well that the Church and her hierarchy should know who are teaching Popery.

Crime of various kinds is rife, as usual at this season of the year, and burglaries and robberies with personal violence are very frequent. But several murders of a shocking description, especially three, in which children have been the victims, have to be added to the dark record. The "astrologer" who was stated to have exercised a deleterious influence over the mind of the poisoner Dove has been apprehended, charged with a brutal assault upon one of his dupes, a foolish servant-girl. The system of garotte robbery, chiefly practised by ticket-of-leave men, is very prevalent; and in the November evenings many a Paterfamilias, on his way to his suburban home, will be the better for a companion, if he can get one, and, at all events, for a loaded walking-stick. Our police are very good for driving away orange-women from before the doors of jealous tradesmen, and display no lack of courage in quelling an Irish crowd in a state of riot, but for steady, clockwork duty, the being "in the way," their numbers are insufficient, or their organisation is defective. What sort of social protection have people who are compelled to write to the papers, and announce that they carry pistols, and mean to use them if assailed? In King Alfred's time the roads were far safer; but then King Alfred did not place a criminal in a carpeted chamber, with a warm bath and chocolate, but hung him up to the tree nearest the scene of his offence, and this was highly enlightened conduct, which would have drawn upon his Majesty a resolution of censure from the society for the preservation of scoundrels.

Earthquakes in the East have caused some damage and great

terror in a variety of places; but full information as to their extent has not yet come in. Cairo has suffered; but in Alexandria the population, including Mdle. Rachel, have only been frightened. Rhodes has been visited by shocks, and injury done; we hope not to the fine old works of the Knights, among whose cold, stern labours it is refreshing to hide from a Mediterranean sun, and eat pomegranates. Smyrna, too, has been shaken, and might be shaken a good deal more with advantage to its cleanliness and health. The Greeks never, in all their wonderful wisdom as colonists, selected a nobler spot for a lovely town, and we doubt whether their successors, in all their barbarous indolence, ever treated a place much worse. There are reports from Candia of agitation felt there; and ships at sea have likewise experienced shocks, and the captains have imagined that they were on rocks. It will be interesting, when advices arrive from more distant regions, to ascertain the extent of the convulsion, and whether the Western World has felt any sympathy with the East, as has been the case in several similar instances.

After an earthquake what would not be anti-climax? A very small matter may, therefore, close the week's Notes. Mr. Savage Landor addressed his advertisement for a tyrannicide to a lady who has undertaken to collect the funds for promoting revolt in Italy—a Miss Meriton White. A contemporary—the *Press*—in a severe comment upon the affair, described Miss White as a "fast" young lady, who had "left the roof of a boat-building papa, and who smoked cigars and fired pistols." The father has angrily responded that all that Miss White has done has been with his sanction, and that, while promoting revolt in Italy, she is not unmindful of "nearer duties." How true it is that "the world knows nothing of it greatest—women."

## THE COURT.

The Queen has this week received several distinguished visitors at Windsor Castle. The Duke and Duchess de Nemours and Prince Philip of Wurtemberg arrived on Thursday sennight, and remained until Friday afternoon. Her Majesty walked and drove out with the Duchess de Nemours, and Prince Albert accompanied the gentlemen shooting in the Royal preserves.

On Saturday the Prince Consort went to see the works in progress at the Wellington College, near Sandhurst. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred went to London and paid a visit to the Duchess of Gloucester.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince, with the elder members of the Royal family, and the Duchess of Kent and Princess Amalie of Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated, and administered the Sacrament.

On Monday the Queen, with the Princess Royal and Princess Alice, left Windsor, for London, at half-past eleven o'clock, travelling by the Great Western Railway. Her Majesty paid a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester. Prince Albert left Windsor at nine o'clock. His Royal Highness visited the new buildings at Kensington-gore, and afterwards joined the Queen at Buckingham Palace; the Royal party returning to the Castle at two o'clock. During the afternoon the Duke of Cambridge, and the French Ambassador and the Countess Persigny, arrived on a visit.

On Tuesday the Queen walked in the Castle gardens with the Countess Persigny. The Prince, with the Duke of Cambridge and the French Ambassador, enjoyed the sport of shooting. In the afternoon the Royal party drove out in open carriages.

On Wednesday, before taking his departure, the Duke of Cambridge walked in the gardens of the Castle with her Majesty and the Prince Consort. The French Ambassador and the Countess Persigny took leave and left for London. In the evening her Majesty was to have come to town to honour the Princess's Theatre with a visit; but the journey was postponed in consequence of the intense fog which prevailed.

On Thursday the Queen and the Princesses of the Royal family drove out in an open carriage.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred will, it is said, shortly proceed to the Continent for some months. The Prince will make his principal stay at Geneva, a place offering peculiar advantages for the study of modern languages and for other branches of education.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**THE FRENCH INUNDATIONS.**—The Lord Mayor has remitted a further sum of 15,000 £. to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the French inundations. This raises the total to 850,000 £., or 34,000 £. sterling.

**EXPLORATION OF AFRICA.**—A deputation from the British Association for the Advancement of Science, consisting of Sir Roderick Murchison, General Sabine, Admiral Beechey, Sir H. Rawlinson, Mr. Bell, Professor Owen, Dr. R. G. Latham, Dr. J. H. Gray, Mr. Macgregor Laird, and Dr. N. Shaw, had an interview with the Earl of Clarendon on Wednesday, to urge her Majesty's Government to resume the communication with the interior of Africa, by the Niger and its tributaries, as opened out by the late successful expedition under Dr. Baikie, thus continuing a system of regular intercourse with the natives.

**THE FOG OF WEDNESDAY.**—It is a long time since the metropolis and the suburban districts have been enveloped in so dense a fog as prevailed on Wednesday last. Several accidents took place. About ten o'clock at night a man, carrying a lighted flambeau in the Waterloo-road, was knocked down by a vehicle, and much injured. At Wimbledon a man named Houghton, a signal-man on the London and South-Western Railway, was killed while endeavouring to signal the eleven a.m. express train, the fog being at the time very dense. A man named Watkins, employed at the points near the Wandsworth Station as a signal-man, was also run over by a train, and killed on the spot. The guards on the different lines of railway describe the fog as one of the densest they have witnessed for many years. The morning papers of Thursday were compelled to go to press without their usual intelligence from the north of England and Ireland, the ordinary parcels by the North-Western Railway not having come to hand at half-past three o'clock in the morning.

**NEW FARRINGTON-STREET.**—Charles-street and Cross-street, leading into Leather-lane, are now open for public carriages; it is expected that they will be closed again for a short time, in consequence of the level having been taken too low. It will probably have to be raised about six feet for the purpose of easing Holborn-hill—an improvement so much required.

**THE BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM.**—We are glad to see from a statement recently issued to the friends of this valuable institution that "a number of annual subscribers have been added to the already respectable list," and that the directors confidently hope, from their improving prospects, that "ere long they will be enabled to avail themselves of the full capacity of their noble building [at Clapham-rise], which can accommodate forty or fifty children more than the number of its present inmates."

**ELDON-STREET FIRE.**—Several of the inhabitants of Finsbury are about to reward Richard Malpass, the young man who, at the above fire, displayed such heroic conduct in the rescue of an aged woman. The bystanders were amazed with fear when Malpass ascended the ladder, which was composed of two short pieces hastily lashed together; and the universal applause of admiration fully testified the imminent risk he had incurred in rescuing the affrighted woman from the flames.

**BURGLARY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.**—James Williams and William James Garnon were brought up at Worship-street Police Court, on Tuesday, charged with entering the dwelling-house of Mr. William Rowlett, 5, Grange-road, Dalston, and stealing a quantity of plate, jewellery, and other articles. Williams was also charged with wounding with intent to murder Mr. George Rowlett, the brother of the prosecutor, who resides with his father, at Glebe Cottage, nearly opposite his brother's house. He said:—"Yesterday evening, agreeably to the request of my brother, who had gone out on business, I went to look after the premises. As I passed from our gate I observed the prisoner Garnon standing near; and, on returning for the key, which I had forgotten, I took particular notice of him. When I crossed the road the second time I perceived a light in the first-floor front room of my brother's house, and, on unlocking the street-door, saw the prisoner Williams descending with a lighted candle in his hand. I seized him at the foot of the stairs, when he dropped the candle and grasped me by the breast. We struggled for about ten minutes, during which he threw me twice on my back in the passage. Before I could rise the second time he struck me three blows on the head and one on the left shoulder with something sharp, which I thought was iron. I became unconscious, but must have recovered speedily, for I perceived the prisoner passing out of the front gate, and followed him, calling 'Murder!' I overtook and again laid hold of him, then became exhausted from loss of blood, and he disengaged himself, running off towards Kingsland-road cab-stand." Garnon pertinaciously insisted that he was innocent of the charge, and could prove an *alibi*. Williams in part confessed his guilt, and they were both remanded for depositions.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

At the General Assembly of the Roman Catholic unions of Germany and Austria one of the clerical speakers denounced the meeting of the Naturalists as an "impious assembly," which had dared to criticise the works of the Creator, and to draw the most inadmissible conclusions from certain phenomena of nature.

For some time past the smoking of cigars in the streets of Warsaw has been prohibited, and several persons have been arrested and fined for infraction of the regulation.

The opening of the Prussian Chambers has been postponed to the 30th ult. According to a despatch from Berlin some important commercial questions will be brought forward, and the Marriage Law will undergo some modifications in a restrictive sense.

The provincial post-office officials, whose whole time is employed in the service of the post-office, are petitioning the Government to be superannuated in old age, or in bodily affliction, instead of being discharged, as at present, without any means of subsistence.

On the 23rd ult. the Dresden police, on the demand of the French Ambassador, seized two numbers of the Conservative journal, the *Freimüthige Sachsen Zeitung*, which contained articles insulting to the Emperor Napoleon.

The extensive additions to the Wellington Barracks, situated at the corner of Birdseye-walk and James-street, Pimlico, are proceeding with great rapidity.

At Cairo 200 houses were thrown down during the earthquake on the 12th ult., and the remainder were nearly all damaged. The vast population had encamped outside the city.

A letter from Huesca mentions the arrival there of a French engineer, to survey the line of railway intended to cross the Pyrenees by Torla.

During the late war, a certain M. Tseletsky, attached to the Commissariat of the 4th corps d'armée in Russia, took to flight, carrying with him the contents of the treasury, amounting to the enormous sum of 600,000 francs. By an official notice in the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, he is summoned to appear before a military tribunal at Warsaw in the course of six months if in Europe, and one year if he is out of Europe.

Signor Rossini has returned to Paris for the winter, with health, it is said, entirely restored.

The State apartments of Windsor Castle were closed on the 28th ult., and will continue so till further orders.

The narrative of Prince Napoleon's late excursion is about to be issued in a volume, splendidly bound, printed, and illustrated.

General Smolikowski has been appointed by the Russian Government to be its Commissioner in Berlin on a railway conference. The object is to decide on the best plan for connecting the railway systems of Russia, Prussia, and Poland.

The ceremony of consecrating a Bishop according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church took place last Sunday morning at St. Mary's, Moorfields. The new Bishop was the Right Rev. Michael Desire Vesque, who has been appointed to the diocese of Roseau Dominica.

On the 22nd ult. Count Cavour was presented with a gold medal sent to him by the inhabitants of Rome. It is about an inch and a half in diameter, and bears on the obverse the bust of the Count, with the inscription, "To Count Benso di Cavour;" and on the reverse the words, "For the defence of the oppressed Italian people at the Congress of Paris," MDCCCLVI.—Grateful Rome.

The new Dean of Westminster has consented to deliver a lecture at the Romsey Literary Institution in the course of this month. The subject has not yet been announced.

A Paris correspondent of the Brussels *Indépendance* states that Madame Henri Rodrigues, the wife of one of the richest Israelitish exchange brokers in Paris, has, within the last few days, publicly abjured Judaism and embraced the Roman Catholic religion.

Mr. Law, who has for some years past discharged the duties of second private secretary to Lord Palmerston, has resigned that appointment on his promotion to be a senior clerk in the Treasury; and is succeeded by Mr. Charles George Barrington, of the Treasury.

Count de Morny is not expected to return to Paris before February next.

The journals of Lombardy, conducted under Austrian inspiration, show themselves increasingly hostile to England. The *Bilancia*, of Milan, every day attacks Lord Palmerston as "the firebrand of Italy."

The Pope has decided on proclaiming a very liberal amnesty for the 8th December. He has already granted pardons to the parties condemned in the trial of the 16th August.

Dr. Kane, the distinguished American Arctic navigator had interviews on Tuesday with the Lords of the Admiralty, also with Captain Washington (the head of the hydrographical department).

The oldest General in France and even (as some say) in Europe, Baron Despaux, has just died. He entered the army in 1778, and his commission as General of Division is dated 1794.

M. Pascal Duprat has been appointed to the chair of Political Economy in the Polytechnic School at Lausanne.

Mr. Andrew, the Chairman of the European and Indian Junction Telegraph Company, with Mr. Brett, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, and Mr. J. A. M. Pinniger, had an interview with Mr. Wilson, at the Treasury, on Saturday last, regarding the establishment of telegraphic communication between England and India.

Two Under Secretaryships in the War Department are to be reduced. Colonel Mundy and Mr. Monsell vacate their appointments.

The Countess Charles Fitzjames has expired from the effects of the burns which she received nearly a month ago. This sad accident was caused by the Countess treading on a lucifer match, which set her dress on fire, whilst walking in her garden.

The following is a "correct list" of the names just given in baptism to the infant daughter of the Duchesse de Montpensier:—"Maria Regla, Francisca de Asis, Antonia, Luisa, Fernanda, Amalia, Felipa, Isabel, Adelaida, Cristina, Josefa, Joaquina, Justa, Rufina, Lufgarda, Carolina, Bibiana, Polonia, Gaspara, Melchiora, Baltasara, Ana, Agueda, Lucia, Francisca de Paula, Ramona, Todos los Santos, Brigida, Diosia."

The friends of the late Sir H. R. Bishop have commenced a subscription, in order to raise a monument to his memory.

The Empress Dowager of Russia arrived at Genoa on the 23rd ult. She was received at the station by King Victor Emmanuel, who, riding on horseback alongside her carriage, escorted her to the Royal Palace. Afterwards the troops of the garrison and the National Guard marched past in silence, on account of the state of health of the Czarina.

A meeting of the Cabinet will take place on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at the residence of the First Lord of the Treasury in Downing-street, and not at the Foreign Office, as heretofore. It is expected that most of the members of the Cabinet will attend the Lord Mayor's dinner on the previous evening.

On days of Ministerial Councils at Compiègne the Ministers are obliged to leave Paris at six o'clock in the morning, the Emperor expecting them at the council board at nine.

The Duchess of Orleans, the Comte de Paris, and the Duc de Chartres arrived at Milan on the 17th inst. Prince George of Saxony arrived there on the same day, under the incognito of Count von Wessenstein, and put up at the same hotel.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Drogheda are in the Mediterranean in his Lordship's yacht, the *Fenice*, having just returned to Malta from the Black Sea. The Russian authorities sent a pilot to take them into the harbour of Sebastopol, and were in every way polite and civil, allowing the party to visit every place of interest.

Prince Corsini has just arrived at Dresden, as Envoy Extraordinary of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, to formally demand the hand of the Princess Anne (born January 4, 1836), for Prince Ferdinand (her presumptive of the Grand Duchy (born January 10, 1835), and to make the necessary arrangements for the marriage.

The Earl of Burlington has resigned the Chancellorship of the University of London.

The *Epoca* says the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale were going to Seville, having altered their previously-formed intention of proceeding to Palermo—the Duchess, who was a Neapolitan Princess, being deeply interested in Sicilian affairs, but also being anxious not to meet the Anglo-French fleet.

The Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, ex-Chancellor of Ireland, has been appointed Lord Justice of the new Court of Appeal, under the act of last Session.

The Spanish ministerial journals say that Marshal Serrano will decidedly remain Ambassador at Paris, where he has gained the special esteem of the Emperor of the French.

Lord Howden left Paris on Saturday last, *en route* for Madrid, to resume his functions as Ambassador at that Court.

The *Franc Maçon* states that 20,000 fr. have been collected in the different Masonic lodges of France for the sufferers by the inundations.



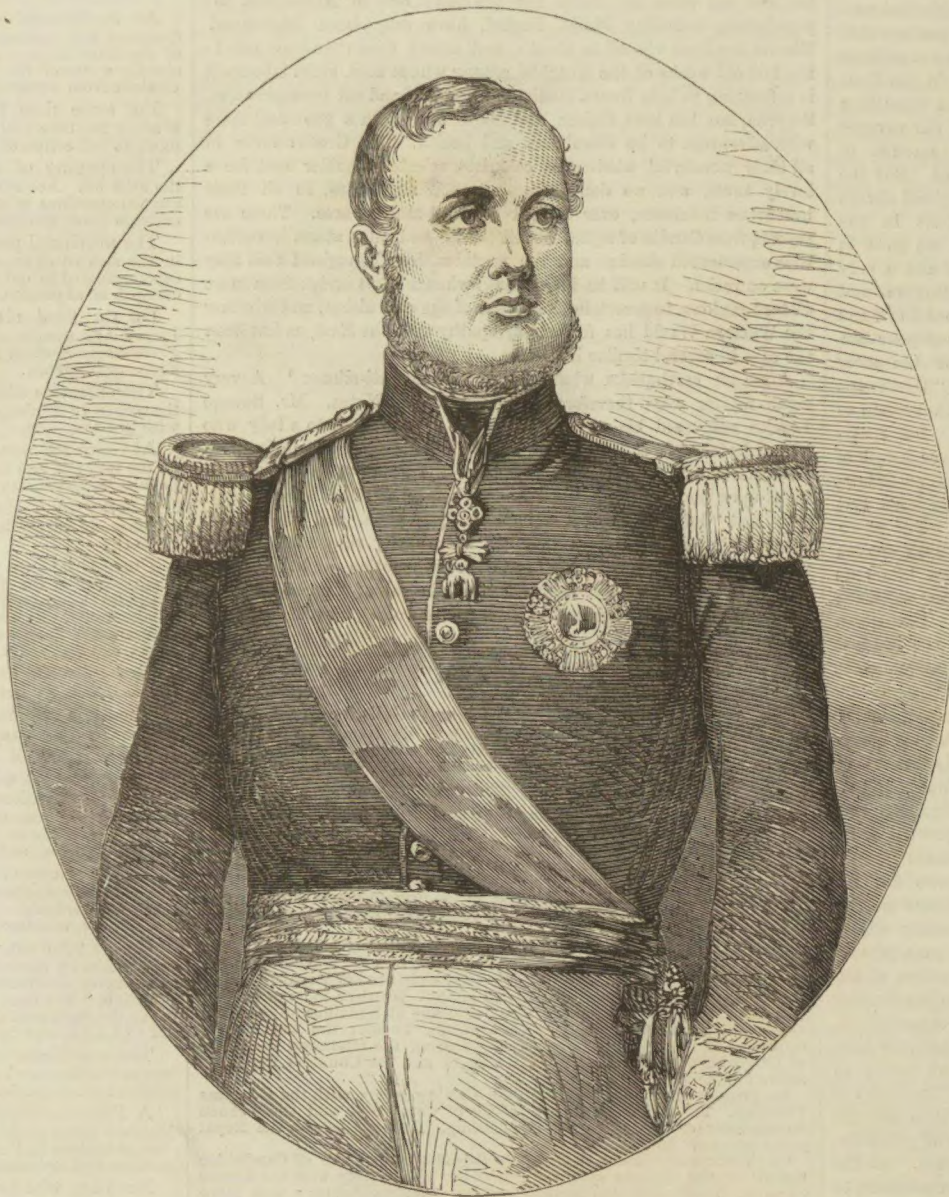
## NAPLES.

(From a Correspondent.)  
THE LAZZARONI.

NAPLES, Oct. 16, 1856.

THE word "lazzarone" signifies a person ragged, dirty, half naked. Lazzaroni were and are those who live without any settled occupation, by carrying merchandise or running errands for any one who may happen to call them. They usually go without shoes or stockings, with a shirt that scarcely covers them, and a dirty pair of breeches almost as scanty, and certainly not more entire than the shirt. On such an object as one of these put a Phrygian cap and you have the Neapolitan lazzarone. They are perfectly uneducated, though in their half-savage state they give indications of a generous nature; are full of vivacity, witty, grateful, and docile, and, above all, excessively devout; hence they are much bound to the priests. They live cheerfully on a scanty diet, and sleep almost the whole year round in the open air, on the steps of a church, under the benches of the water-sellers, or on the *pavé* of streets. When the winter sets in they swarm together—men, women, and children—in damp, dark, subterranean cellars, here called "fondachi," where they obtain simply shelter from the elements at the price of half-a-farthing the night. In the lanes of Santa Lucia or of Old Naples, at the foot of the steps of San Guiseppe, such dens as these are to be found; and here, more like wild beasts than Christian men, they herd together and stretch themselves on a handful of straw after the labours or the sufferings of the day. One of the first lessons taught them by the priest is that the King is a sacred person, and that he who does not love him is excommunicated, and an enemy of God. When Cardinal Ruffo entered Naples, in 1799, to restore the Bourbons, with his bands of thieves and ruffians, he preached extermination, plunder, and fire as meritorious things. It is easy to believe what is to our advantage. The Neapolitan lazzaroni regard it, therefore, as their right, or as a work of their "Holy Faith," to plunder in the midst of civil tumults. So that a general sack in Naples has assumed the name of a "santafede." The Government has too often encouraged them in the exercise of this new species of right.

The number of the lazzaroni has not only considerably diminished, but they are no longer united by any bond amongst themselves, or commanded by a chief, as some have asserted, who is paid by Government. When any disturbances take place the boldest becomes the chief (camorrista), as happens always in the prisons, and this man the Government calls, pays, taking the charge of his children, and sometimes decorates him with crosses, as happened during the reaction in 1848, when persons from the "Plebe" were decorated with medals of the Order of Civil Merit of St. Francis. Civilisation has, however, I repeat, reduced the lazzaroni to comparatively small numbers, notwithstanding the efforts of the Government to support the licensed barbarism. Perhaps one of the main causes which preserves the vitality of "lazzaronismo" is the carelessness of Government with regard to their habitations. Were those ancient and lurid dens where now they herd destroyed their habits must change. The dwelling shapes the man after its likeness. Where there is cleanliness and decency lazzaroni are no longer found, but the people; such as those, for instance, who serve the shopkeeper and the merchant, who have their regular engagements with them, and are confided in by their masters to any extent. Of this class there are perhaps 9000, who live comfortably according to their station. No longer lazzaroni—but people—they are porters dependent on master tradesmen, and are remarkable for their independence and their fidelity. In brief, Santa Lucia, some portions of Old Naples, and of the interior of the Mercato,



FERDINAND II., KING OF THE TWO SICILIES.

are now the only lurking-places of the wild Arabs of Naples, who, under the name of lazzaroni, have given the interest to many a tale, and still awaken the curiosity of every visitor. Much is it to be wished that such dens were swept away; for, though a morbid imagination might lose some objects of romance, humanity and civilisation would rejoice in the elevation of mere animals to the dignity and respectability of men and of Christians.

## THE KING OF THE TWO SICILIES.

FERDINAND II., King of the Two Sicilies, is descended from Henry IV. of France. Of the family of the Bourbons four Sovereigns have already ruled this kingdom. The first was Charles III., who assumed the reins of government in 1734, by the cession of Philip IV., by the unanimous consent of the Two Sicilies, by the

investiture of Clement XII., and by the conditions of peace signed at Aix-la-Chapelle. Called to rule over Spain, Charles was succeeded on the throne of this country by his son, Ferdinand IV., who, after the Congress of Vienna, assumed the title of Ferdinand I. On his death his son, Francis I., succeeded to the paternal throne in 1825; and, after a short reign of five years, was succeeded by his son, Ferdinand II., the present Sovereign, in 1830. His Majesty was first married to Maria Christina, of the house of Savoy—a Princess so beloved that her acts, even to the present day, form some of the most cherished traditions of the people. Her body within the last two or three years has been disinterred, and placed in a new sarcophagus. Miracles have been attributed to her, and her pious and loyal husband has already taken the first steps preliminary to her beatification. By this Princess his Majesty had one son, Francis Leopold, who was born January 16th, 1835, and who is the heir to the throne. His Majesty was married a second time to Maria Teresa of Austria, daughter of the Archduke Charles. By this lady he has had issue:—Luigi Maria, Count of Trani, born 1838; Alfonso Maria, Count of Caserta, born 1841; Maria Annunziata, born 1843; Maria Clementina Immacolata, born 1844; Gaetano Maria, Count of Girgenti, born 1846; Pasquale, Count of Bari, born 1852. His Majesty's character and policy have of late been so much discussed that it is almost unnecessary to enter on the subject. Fully impressed with a belief in his divine rights, he belongs rather to the fifteenth than the nineteenth century. Superstitious by nature, and from policy disposed to make the most of it, he at once enslaves and attaches a portion of the public mind. Firm to obstinacy, he resists all counsel; as a rule, acts in opposition to it, and doubts every resolution which does not emanate from his own Royal head. Thus a Minister must needs be nothing more than a registrar of his will—his Majesty seeks such men to serve him, and all but such have retired into private life. The great facts by which Ferdinand II. will be known to history are the publication of the Constitution on the 10th February, 1848;—"In the name of the Most Holy God, Omnipotent, One and Three;" and the swearing to observe it on the Holy Gospel, &c., on the 24th February, 1848, in the presence of Royal Princes, the Ministers, the officers of the army, the magistracy, and the high officers of State. From that time to this the policy of the King has been one continued act in violation of his oath; his name has become a byword, his rule has been a scourge to his people, and the source of controversy and dissension in Europe. Such are a few details of the life and character of Ferdinand II., King of the Two Sicilies.

## SHOCK OF AN EARTHQUAKE.

THE political excitement which has so entirely taken possession of the inhabitants of this city has been varied and relieved a little by the menace of an earthquake. On Sunday morning, Oct. 12, at two o'clock, every one was roused from his sleep by two distinct undulatory shocks. The first, proceeding from north to south, lasted about fifteen seconds; whilst the other, from east to west, continued not more than ten. Our first impression on awaking up was that our sight was imperfect or that the wine had been too strong. The bells rung, the clocks stopped, the door rattled, the window kept in harmony with it, the candlestick on our "colonnata" fell down, and it was not until our iron bed vibrated as though a strong man had shaken it that we acknowledged that we were experiencing our first shock of an earthquake. Looking out on the bay, which was silvered over with the rays of almost a full moon, the atmosphere had become perfectly clear, except towards the base of Vesuvius, where a cloud of mist clung around it, and seemed striving to creep up to the summit



EFFECTS OF THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE, AT PUZZUOLI, NEAR NAPLES.—SKETCHED BY S. READ.





LAZZARONI ON THE SHORE OF THE BAY OF NAPLES.—SKETCHED BY S. READ.



which was lighted up with an occasional glow. The streets below our window, which before had been as silent as the tomb, now began to give signs of life; voices were heard, figures half dressed were perceptible, and we soon learned that we were not the only person who had felt the earthquake. Though its direction was along the coast, it was felt throughout the city; and in many parts the inhabitants spent the night in the streets or their gardens, seated in their carriages. Telegraphic despatches, too, announced that it was felt in many different parts of the kingdom, as at Bari, Avellino, the whole range of coast from Massa to Pozzuoli; nor did it spare even the Island of Capri, where it appears to have been yet more violent than elsewhere, and to have driven the troops out of their barracks four times during the night. At Sorrento and Castellamare, as at Naples, the people in many houses rose from their beds and hurried into the streets.

We are happy to state that no serious accident occurred anywhere, though, of course, on the moment, direful reports were afloat. Houses did not fall, as we were told; nor was there half of Nisida submerged; but a considerable portion of the cliff on the road to Pozzuoli was thrown down; and it is this point which we have chosen to represent in our Sketch.

Thousands of tons must have been detached from the mountain, and the gigantic blocks on the right will give some faint idea of the fearful power which in a moment sufficed to rend these rocks asunder. When we visited the spot the officer on guard came forward with much courtesy, and explained that during the morning of Sunday he had been awakened by a strong rushing wind; then there was a violent trembling of the earth, and afterwards the entire mountain, as it seemed, gave way, and fell with a tremendous crash. Just beneath there were two stalls, which fortunately were untenanted. Happily, too, one or two hundred men who were generally at work near the spot were asleep; for, had it been by day, the probabilities are that many deaths would have taken place. In the distance we see Pozzuoli, the ancient Puteoli, so celebrated in classic and apostolic times; whilst the road which runs beneath the mountain connects this city with Naples, and the waters which wash its base form one side of the Bay of Baie. The weather had been for some time so peculiar and so unlike what it usually is at this time of the year, that we were almost prepared to expect some extraordinary phenomenon. Thick fogs, reminding us of London in November, had enveloped the city during several days; whilst the heat had been as insufferable as at midsummer. Vesuvius, too, which in such circumstances always comes in for his portion of blame, had been making stronger efforts to throw up stones and flames, and had partially succeeded. All, however, is now in comparative repose; but the guides will have it that we may have an eruption, and speak of it as a positive necessity.

### MUSIC.

MADLE. PICCOLOMINI'S appearance at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE in "Don Pasquale," which we noticed last week, was followed, on Saturday evening, by her performance of *Violetta* in "La Traviata." On the first of these evenings there was a crowded audience, and the fair prima donna had a brilliant reception; but this was nothing to the scene of almost frantic enthusiasm displayed on the second evening, by one of the most enormous multitudes we have ever seen in any theatre. The assemblage, of course, consisted chiefly, not of opera-house habitués, but of people to whom both the "Traviata" and Piccolomini were entirely new, and who were attracted partly by the fame of the young performer, and still more, probably, by curiosity to see a piece which has been so often and so vehemently denounced by many of our virtuous public instructors, on the score of its immoral tendencies. If the writers of those homilies really wished to promote public purity, a moment's reflection would have told them that their efforts would be vain; and so it has turned out, for all that has been said, with such emphatic unctio, about the immorality of this opera has only stimulated curiosity to see it, and given it a popularity far exceeding its deserts. On this occasion it created greater excitement than ever; and the tears shed abundantly by fair eyes spoke more eloquently than the thunders of applause which shook the theatre during the whole evening.

THE performances of Italian Opera at DRURY LANE during the present week have been attended with complete success; and truly their success has been well deserved. The company has been exceedingly strong, and the performances have been as complete and well ordered as if they had belonged to a regular opera season. The principal performers were Grisi, Mario, M. and Mde. Gassier, Mdle. Sedlatzek, Mdme. Amadei, Lorini, and Formes. The rates of admission were "the old playhouse prices"—the prices paid at the great English theatres before the modern system of cheapness was introduced. Those prices, in former days, used to command the highest theatrical talent, and ought, in our humble judgment, to do so still. Indeed this experiment made at Drury Lane induces the belief that such prices may command the highest talent still—at least at some periods of the year; for we now have had the highest talent of the class which is always the most costly; and the receipts, it is understood, have been amply remunerative to the management. On Monday evening "Norma" was given, with Grisi as the heroine, Mdle. Sedlatzek as *Adalgisa*, Lorini as *Pollione*, and Formes as *Oroscio*. The whole performance was excellent. Grisi put forth all her powers, acting and singing with her incomparable grandeur and beauty. She was well supported by Mdle. Sedlatzek, who was a sweet and interesting *Adalgisa*. Lorini, though somewhat tame, is an intelligent actor and a good singer; Formes' fine and impressive performance of the aged Druid priest is well known. On Tuesday the "Barbiere di Siviglia" was equally admirable and successful. Mario was the *Count Almaviva*, Madame Gassier the *Rosina*, Rovere the *Bartolo*, Gassier the *Figaro*, and Formes the *Basilio*—a highly-complete and satisfactory cast; and we have never heard this most delightful of all comic operas go off with greater spirit. On Wednesday Grisi and Mario appeared in their great parts of *Lucresia Borgia* and *Genaro*.

An important law question connected with music has just been decided at Paris. Verdi has failed to obtain from the Tribunal of the Seine an injunction against the manager of the Italian Opera restraining him from producing "Il Trovatore," "Rigoletto," and "La Traviata." The manager is entitled to bring out these operas in any way he thinks proper, and without any consideration to the composer. Verdi's attempt is generally condemned as illiberal as well as foolish. It is said that he endeavoured to instigate Rossini to take a similar step, but that Rossini wrote in reply:—"Non seulement je n'irai jamais demander de l'argent au Théâtre Italien, mais je voudrais pouvoir lui en donner."

SATURDAY EVENING CONCERTS.—One of these popular entertainments took place at St. Martin's Hall, on the 25th ult., in presence of a crowded audience. The programme of the performances included Bishop's "Pilgrim of Love," the "Witches' Dance," the "Soldier Tired," the world-renowned "Il balen del suo sorriso," and an elegant little English ballad, entitled "Day and night I thought of thee." Mr. George Tedder sang Bishop's plaintive air with great expression, and won a unanimous encore. The trumpet of Mr. Distin did full justice to the "Soldier Tired," and M. Remenyi performed Paganini's fine air in the most brilliant manner. Mr. Allan Irving, a debutant, new to London, sang "Verdi's 'Balén'" in a manner worthy of Grazianni himself, and won a boisterous encore. The vibrative quality of the higher notes of this gentleman's voice told wonderfully in the spacious hall. His second song was also a great success, and was hailed at the conclusion by obstreperous acclamations.

### THE THEATRES, &c.

THE CITY OF LONDON.—On Monday Mr. and Miss Vandenhoff made their first appearance before an East-end audience, as *Matthew* and *Margaret Elmore*, in Mr. Lovell's elegant play of "Love's Sacrifice." These performers belong to the old régime, and have hitherto confined their visitations to the more aristocratic stages; but since all the theatres were put on the same legal footing the direction of the current has borne the highest histrionic talent to eastern districts, and the legitimate drama has appealed to the strong-minded and stout-hearted operative, who, on his part, has been ready to welcome the privilege denied to him by the former state of the law, except at the patent houses. Of all the players who have, willingly or unwillingly, yielded to this direction, Mr. and Miss Vandenhoff are certainly highest in rank and character, and their advent may be rationally accepted as a great fact, crowning a series of minor facts, and giving to the tendency we have described the sanction of the highest authority. It is the sign of an accomplished revolution; and it may no longer be questioned that all the houses are now

equal, not only in the eye of the law, but in that of the profession. The highest talent, both in acting and dramatic composition, may henceforth become recognisable at either end of the town; and we see no reason why, in no long time, one may not as effectually bestow the laurel as the other. Mr. and Miss Vandenhoff were greeted by a numerous audience; and the greatest attention was paid to the play throughout. Mr. Vandenhoff supported with classical severity the perplexed parent, whose apparent criminality involved in his own danger the person of his beloved daughter. As the clouds gathered round him he rose in importance and dignity. His description of the pangs that haunt the homicide was terribly pathetic; his scene with *Lafont* was appalling. In the fourth act the interest culminated; and both father and daughter achieved a triumph seldom realised on the modern boards. The audience were strongly excited: the theatre rang with applause, and the gifted artists were called before the curtain. On Wednesday the tragedy of "Ion" was performed, Miss Vandenhoff personating the hero, and her father the character of *Adrastus*. This is one of Mr. Vandenhoff's great parts, and is truly a noble piece of acting. It is worthy of the Kemble school—classical, passionate, and replete with tragic grandeur.

OLYMPIC.—Mr. Robson returned to this theatre on Monday, and reappeared as *Mr. Sowerby* in "Tit for Tat," and *Medea* in the burlesqued tragedy. As statements have lately been current of this gentleman's state of health, his return was, of course, all the more welcome to the audience, and he was enthusiastically received. Mr. Wigan himself performed in the interlude of "The Model Wife." The continued prosperity of this theatre depends on the speedy production of novelty, without which numbers cannot be attracted.

SOHO.—A Miss Percy Knowles has been acting at this theatre in the masculine characters of tragedy—such as *Othello*, *Shylock*, and *Hamlet*—and with some success; the novelty of the attempt attracting the curious to an exhibition not to be commended. The debutante has been stated to have become celebrated in America, and this sort of prestige has, it seems, been injudiciously encouraged; but we are requested, on authority, to state that Miss Knowles is comparatively a novice, and claims the usual indulgence accorded to unpractised candidates.

MISS GLYN IN BIRMINGHAM.—This admirable actress is performing with great success at Birmingham, as we learn by the following in the *Birmingham Journal*:—"On Monday night Miss Glyn, who has been universally accepted as the finest living interpreter of the higher characters of the tragic drama, commenced a short engagement at our theatre, *Lady Macbeth* being selected for her debut. A very full house, and a thoroughly appreciative audience, welcomed her to Birmingham. Without noticing the numerous diversity of styles which those who essay this great character adopt, there are two broad and distinct readings of the part, each of which has its admirers. In the one case, *Lady Macbeth* overcomes the squeamishness of her lord by dint of sheer dragging; the energy of her action, the loudness and physical vehemence of her declamation, overcome his softer and more pliant nature: in the others, her supremacy is shown in the influence of her stronger will; her subtler intellect detects the weak points of his character, and she offers the stimulant of ambition, or administers the anodyne of selfish fear, as the action to which she desires to mould his mind requires. This latter—the intellectual as opposed to the declamatory—is the conception of Miss Glyn; it is the higher and the truer, and if it fails "to bring down the house" at those traditional "points," which all second-rate artists make the most of, it satisfies the thoughtful, and it charms even the vulgar. In itself the character becomes harmonious, and the interpretation gives cogency and meaning to that otherwise inexplicable because not sufficiently powerful agency which issues in crimes so great and remorse so terrible. Nature has been bountiful to Miss Glyn in investing her with all those physical qualities that help to constitute a great actress. Tall and finely-formed, her carriage is noble, every action graceful and expressive. The principal attribute of her face is its intellectuality; she has a fine dark eye, that reflects at will every mood of mind and shade of feeling; and she possesses that rare command over action and expression which makes her acting congruous, and enables her to become for the time the character she portrays. Her voice is capable of a wide range of modulation; and, like the play of her features, obeys every phase of passion and emotion. These are just the qualities essential to the perfect rendering of *Lady Macbeth*, and, governed as they are by faultless taste, the character rises to the level of the great ideal which the poet has created.

EXTRAORDINARY AND EXPENSIVE FLUTES.—In a valuable and very interesting work, entitled "Memoirs of Musick," by the "Honourable Roger North," Attorney-General to James the Second, it is stated that a celebrated Theban flautist, named Ismenias, played upon a golden flute which cost six hundred pounds sterling. When we take into consideration the difference in the value of the above sum at that and the present period, and also that the flute had then only one key (or perhaps none), the cost of the instrument will appear almost incredible. But the flute has always been, and still is, a great favourite with amateurs; and this may be the reason why so many efforts have been made to render it superior to any other. Our ancestors would be amazed were it possible they could see the difference between the simple one-keyed flute of their time, and the flute of the present day. At the Great Exhibition of 1851 several very curious and expensive flutes were exhibited; but, except one or two, which had the keys inlaid with precious stones, the expense was occasioned, not by the material, but by the application of a new system of mechanism, which has been of late years added to the instrument, with a view of equalising the tone and tune. Many of those, however, departed so materially from the established fingering, and had so many *new difficulties*, greater than the old ones which were said to be removed, that they were looked upon more as specimens of ingenuity and clever workmanship, than as practically useful instruments. This will doubtless account for the Jurors having, in their "Grand Report" (page 332) mentioned only two—namely, one by Böhm, of Munich, and the other by Clinton, of London, awarding the post of honour to our countryman Clinton, for having brought Böhm's ideas to perfection—that is, for having constructed a flute so as to combine all his improvements, without their accompanying difficulties, defects, complications, great expense, and entire departure from the long-established system of fingering. In addition to its beautiful tone and perfect intonation, it is the only one which avoids the difficulties of back fingering, which has been the end and object sought to be obtained by all the flute reformers. In vol. i. of Sir W. Hamilton's "Etruscan Antiquities," we read of flutes being made of gold and silver, also of porcelain, ivory, glass, and laurel. The same author speaks of double flutes being represented on ancient sculpture, which we presume to be the origin of the modern double flageolet. We have seen a flute which was presented by one of the Kings of Prussia to one of the Louis' of France. It was made of crystal, and had silver-gilt keys, elegantly chased and finished; that instrument was said to cost 5000*l.*, so that his Prussian Majesty was less extravagant in his ideas than the Theban flautist Ismenias. King Frederick William of Prussia was an excellent performer on the flute. His favourite instrument cost originally only twenty-nine florins. It was most curiously constructed, and is still in existence in one of the museums in Saxony, minus the head-piece.

NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—A good deal of difference of opinion appears to prevail regarding the expediency of holding a musical festival in Norwich in the autumn of 1857, the last few festivals having been the reverse of successful. The committee, however, seem resolved on holding the festival, and Mr. Benedict has been named as conductor—the prices of admission being fixed at a guinea for the patrons' gallery, and half that sum for the reserved seats. A new orchestra is spoken of as about being erected in St. Andrew's Hall. It is understood that Lord Albemarle, the President, does not concur with the views of the committee, and a correspondence on the subject is now going on.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK for 1857 has just appeared, with a legion of pictorial attractions and useful information. The headpieces are very prettily composed of children at games of the season; opposite each is a whole-page illustration of some celebrated picture; next, for each month, is a portrait of some person distinguished in the conduct of the late war, and opposite a large illustration of the heavens in each month, with details by Mr. Glaisher, F.R.S., Royal Observatory, Greenwich. Among the miscellaneous information is an illustrated paper showing, by aid of engravings, the important uses of various scientific instruments to the Metropolis Officers of Health; showing also the uses of these instruments to the public. This must prove a very useful paper.

ADULTERATION OF DRUGS.—An address of the Pharmaceutical Society just issued says:—"The Pharmaceutical Society has always taken an active part in exposing and endeavouring to prevent the adulteration of drugs. The subject is constantly under discussion at the meeting of the society; and in several instances the publicity thus given to the cases of fraud, and impurities prevalent in drugs and pharmaceutical preparations, has led to considerable improvement both in the case of foreign products and those of home manufacture. The council believe that the exertions of the society in elevating the scientific character of pharmaceutical chemists, will have more effect in checking adulteration, imperfections in medicine, and accidents from poison, than any penal enactment that could be passed.

### NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE Criterion race on Monday again gave the fielders a turn, as it did in Phaeton's, Para's, and Speed-the-Plough's years; and Rosa Bonheur, like West Australian, Stockwell, and Rifleman, went down in that sharp, short, and decisive course, before Lord Exeter's Sister to Filbert (Beechnut), whose Rutland Stakes victory had been quite overlooked by the ring. She is a lengthy but rather a light-boned mare, and was bought in by his Lordship for 490 guineas, at the Burleigh sale last year. Rosa and Augury were beaten early; Sydney showed temper again, and not a little frightened his Derby backers; and Drumour, who might have been second, was not persevered with. The winner is in the Oaks. Twenty-two ran for a £50 plate, in which Mundy rode again for the first time since the injuries he received at Goodwood. On Tuesday fourteen "feathers" contended on two-year-olds, over the last three miles of the B.C., and the three first finished within a neck of each other—two of Womersley's colts being first and second. We hit the target last week when we stated that we did not see how Vengeance (the favourite) was "to get rid of Malacca, if she was meant." The former was now called upon to give away 39*lb.* for his year, and the result was that Malacca again showed the destructive turn of speed he did in the early part of the Cesarewitch; and, as it was only half the distance, he stayed from end to end, and made a complete spread eagle of Vengeance (Nat), Polestar, and thirty-one others to boot. To show the intimate connection between these two great Autumn Handicaps, we may observe that Vengeance and Foig-a-Ballagh have each run first for the one and second for the other; Dacia and Raby just reversed this order of things; and Rattle and Nabob were second for both. Polestar finished far behind Vengeance this time—very much confirming the view those unhappy racing "confederates" took as to the relative merits of their horses over a short distance.

The dreary hopeless London fog extended to Newmarket on Wednesday, and, after three races out of twelve had been run, to the great peril of the jockeys, the stewards were obliged to adjourn the remainder. It seems that in 1836 the snow had to be cleared off re-Criterion course; the fog was so dense in 1846 that the course had to be lined with sawdust; and now, after another ten-year cycle, the fog is absolutely and unconditionally triumphant.

Rifleman—whose acceptance in the Liverpool Handicap, as we lately warned our readers, meant nothing—has replaced Andover, who reached Russia some weeks since, at Sir Tatton Sykes's stud farm. The price is said to have been 2000 guineas, and 15 guineas is the fee. He won exactly eight out of his sixteen races, amounting to £5238; so that Mrs. Osbaldeston did well to refuse 3000 guineas for him when a two-year-old. The portrait of his twice-defeated foe Fandango, with "Job" up (from a picture after Mr. Harry Hall, of Newmarket), is shortly to appear. The yearling sister to Virago is, we believe, still unsold. We hear that she has an enlargement on one leg, which will most probably militate against her racing. She was consequently bought in at 340 guineas at Doncaster; and it is said that if Mr. A. Johnstone does not get his price (500 guineas) for her he will keep her for a brood mare.

The Americans have challenged us to run their three cracks—Lecomte, Pryor, and Pryores—over four miles next year; but as yet nothing has been settled. Three or four American horses are at present at Newmarket, under the care of Mr. Ten Brock, and one of them, a Glencoe colt, is said to be not a little liked as he walks about led by a stalwart negro. Pryor and Pryores have not arrived yet, and fierce controversy is raging in the States as to whether Pryor is four or five, as each side of his mouth is said to contradict the other. If they have any differences to settle, the Ascot Cup next year will be their best medium, and woe betide them if Fandango or Melissa meet them in form on the day.

The meetings for the ensuing week are at Worcester on Tuesday and Wednesday, at Tarporley on Thursday, and at Wenlock on Saturday. The second day Worcester will be held out with four steeplechases; and there will be two days of steeplechasing at Cowbridge on Thursday and Friday; and at Carriemacross on Monday and Tuesday.

Hunters are now the staple commodity of the sales at Tattersall's; but the two blood yearlings and two brood mares of Mr. Mather, and Mr. G. Fitzwilliam's racing stud, which includes in its half-dozen Wentworth, Milton, Aspasia, and a Hero colt, half-brother to Ignoramus, are on next Monday's list. These three racehorses left John Day's after the Stockbridge Meeting, and have been at Milton out of training ever since; and it is thought that the "Fitzwilliam green" will be hoisted from Richmond, and not from Danebury, in future. Fisherman and Sancebox are also in the market; and the proposed Newmarket stud-farm scheme seems to have been stillborn.

The *on dit* now is that Sir Richard Brooke will be the master of the Cheshire; but we hear that, owing to the excessive difficulty which exists in getting hounds together, it is doubtful if there will be a Harboro' pack this season. Still, with the Earl of Stamford, Sir John Trollope, and Lord Forester all within reach, the prospects of the Meltonians, who will open their season in a few days at Kirby Gate, are by no means dull. We are told that John Jones, late of the South Warwickshire, is likely to be Lord Henry Bentinck's new huntsman.

The stalking season has closed in the Highlands; but the "heads," on the whole, are thought to be not quite so fine as they have been in some years; which, considering the favourable season, is somewhat odd.

The turf has its Weatherby, and the coursing-field its Thacker; and we are glad to inform our cricketing friends that Mr. F. Lillywhite is about to publish a work which will contain the scores in full of all great cricket-matches that have been preserved, numbering about 4100. It will range from 1772 up to the present time, and will also contain a short history of each player of note, as well as anecdotes and remarks on successive alterations in the game.

As yet coursing has presented no very interesting feature, and coursers are complaining of the slowness in the publication of their annual. Their meetings for next week are as follows:—Bachurch (Salop), on Monday; Malton Champion, Whitehaven, Southminster, and Kenilworth (open), on Tuesday and Wednesday; Ridgway (Lytham), Nithsdale and Galloway, and Mount Louise (Monaghan), on Wednesday and Thursday; Spelthorne Club, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; and Kyle St. Leger Club (Ayrshire), on Thursday and Friday.

### NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING—MONDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Peter Flat, 1. Jack Sheppard, 2.  
Handicap Plate.—Spinster, 1. Tyre, 2.  
Criterion Stakes.—Beechnut, 1. Sydney, 2.  
Selling Handicap.—England's Beauty, 1. Amati, 2.  
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Squire Watt, 1. Noisette, 2.  
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Spinet, 1. Polly, 2.  
Optional Selling Plate.—Tame Deer, 1. Coal-black Rose, 2.  
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. Spinster, 1. Firmament, 2.

### TUESDAY.

Fifty Pounds.—Companion, 1. Amati, 2.  
Cambridgeshire Stakes.—Malacca, 1. Vengeance, 2.  
Selling Handicap Sweepstakes.—Falcon, 1. Alastor, 2.  
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Patter, 1. Eardrop, 2.  
Optional Selling Stakes.—Equinox, 1. Birthday f., 2.  
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Pope Joan, 1. Teddy, 2.  
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Oltenitza, 1. Affghan, 2.

### WEDNESDAY.

Optional Selling Plate.—Noisette, 1. Blossom, 2.  
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Dramatist, 1. Tame Deer, 2.  
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Spinster, 1. Oltenitza, 2.

### THURSDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Stormsail, 1. Pope Joan, 2.  
£50 Handicap Plate.—Knight of Avon, 1. Vandermuellin, 2.  
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Dewdrop, 1. King of Forest, 2.  
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Dead heat with Bel Esperanza and South-Western.  
Glasgow Stakes.—Messenger, 1. Mohawk, 2.  
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Spinet, 1. Susan Lovell, 2.  
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—M.D., 1. Augury, 2.  
Subscription Plate.—Remedy, 1. Dupe, 2.  
Free Handicap.—Fisherman, 1. Mincepie, 2.  
Selling Handicap.—Longsight, 1. Caliph, 2.

The ball given by the nobility and merchants of St. Petersburg to the Emperor and Empress, on the 16th ult., was very splendid. The Emperor opened the ball with a Polonaise, and likewise danced several quadrilles. The supper, prepared for 3000 guests, was served at midnight.



## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &amp;c.

ONCE more Mr. Ruskin, who will insist on overdoing his admiration of the painter of his idolatry. The dotages of Turner are in the eyes of the enthusiast of Denmark-hill the very perfection of landscape-art, and any half-dozen sketches, the mere droppings of Turner's brush and the dregs of his genius, outweigh in meaning and importance the whole of the "Liber Veritatis." It is somewhat hard to be whipped into admiration through octavo volumes of blind devotion and letters of excessive zeal. Mr. Ruskin may in his own house carry his hero-worship to any excess he pleases—he may make the obscurest blot of nothingness into an altarpiece rich in religious beauty and a devotion which only the chosen few are permitted to find out; but he is not to encumber the British Museum with piles upon piles and walls upon walls of framed and glazed sweepings from Turner's study, which to have burnt outright would have been a real service to the memory of the painter. Swift foresaw when he wrote the verses on his own death what cupidity would induce booksellers to bring out:—

Now Curll his shop from rubbish drains  
Three genuine tomes of Swift's remains,  
And then, to make them sell the glibber,  
Revised by Tibbald, More, and Cibber.

What Mr. Ruskin would rescue from the rubbish of Turner's house in Queen Anne-street is akin with what Curll would rescue from the remains of Swift. It is, indeed, to be lamented that Turner was ever talked over into a belief that he could not drop his wet brush upon a piece of paper but the part of the paper on which the brush fell immediately became a beautiful water-colour drawing pregnant with poetic beauty, and only to be seen under a Thames plate-glass, protected by a green curtain, which his worshippers would draw aside in a truly mysterious manner. But the Trustees of the British Museum will never permit Mr. Ruskin to run into the folly and expense of framing and glazing one thousand seven hundred and fifty seven studies, sketches, or dotages of any one man, however great, when the country already possesses so very many finished examples, in oil and water colours, of the same great painter in his sanest and in his maddest moods.

Admirers of whatever is beautiful in mediæval art will learn with delight that the far-famed Soulague collection of Italian art has reached London in safety; that its purchase by the Government is under consideration; and that if the Government buys it at the guaranteed and given price it will form a portion—ay, and a remarkable portion—of the Manchester Art-Treasures Exhibition. That such choice and fragile rarities as the Soulague collection contain should travel from Toulouse to London in perfect safety will doubtless induce the fearful few to lend their most delicate examples of glass and porcelain to the Manchester Exhibition.

It is pleasant to learn that the voice of the nightingale will be heard in November, and under an English sky. "Under Green Leaves" is the poetic and appropriate title of a volume of verse which Charles Mackay is to give us amidst the fogs of November. All the verses—so some of Mr. Mackay's many sensible American admirers assure us—were actually written under green leaves and under an English sky, and that they consequently breathe the very air in which they were written.

There is good news for the students of English literature: the new reading-room at the British Museum (that triumph of Mr. Panizzi's skill and perseverance) will be open to the public in June next. A real student will be allowed ample room and verge enough for at least sixty volumes on the table before him. Here will be a gain to literature. We shall certainly obtain a good Biographia Britannica from means so large and liberality so enlightened.

The Royal Academy of Arts in London has been looking into the state of its funds, conscious, as the Academy has become since the result of Lord Elcho's motion, that its days in Trafalgar-square are numbered. Pleasant rumours reach us that the Academy will commence a home of its own, and that her Majesty's Government has offered to give a grant of public money in aid of a Royal Academy of Arts elsewhere. The site of the new National Gallery seems positively fixed for the site on which the Gallery now stands.

The citizens of London are rejoicing by public advertisement that Gog and Magog have been too much for Lord Palmerston and Sir George Grey. The Mayor and Corporation are delighted to find that they have successfully protected their own rights. Is it not strange that at the very moment the citizens are thus rejoicing they are removing the Guildhall monument to Lord Mayor Beckford from its place of honour to a less honourable position in the hall? Beckford was the very impersonation of the best state of corporate wisdom, and the only Mayor since Sir William Walworth who was courageous before his Sovereign.

A fair parody on some well-known lines by Longfellow is current in literary circles. Here is the parody:—

Lives by great men misinform us,  
C—p—l's Lives in this sublime,  
Errors frightfully enormous,  
Misprints in the steps of time.

We are afraid to print his Lordship's name at greater length; but the errors which the parody refers to will, we trust, be removed in the edition newly advertised of his Lordship's "Lives."

By the way—hear this, all true Scotchmen in Caledonia and out of Caledonia—we are to have forthwith a new and enlarged edition of Dr. Strang's very agreeable volume on the "Clubs of Glasgow." Why are we without an equally good work on the "Clubs of London"?

PIO NONO.—His Holiness is fond of paying unexpected visits, à la Haroun al Raschid, generally with a view to some charitable or beneficent purpose. A few days ago he surprised the widow of a Government employé, residing in the Trastevere quarter, with a visit of this kind. The widow, it appears, had sent a petition to the Pope, conveying such a picture of her destitute condition, and the misery of her family, that his Holiness resolved to verify the state of affairs, in order to grant her some relief, if deserving of it. Pio Nono's commiseration was sufficiently excited by what he saw, for he immediately ordered the widow's name to be put on the pension list for twelve scudi a month, and left the poor woman and her family overwhelmed with joy.

TRADE RETURNS.—The returns from the Board of Trade for last month, present the same encouraging features as they have lately done. During September the exports of British produce amounted in value to 10,216,000*l.*, showing an advance of 1,144,000*l.* over the returns for September last year, and of 555,000*l.* beyond those for the corresponding month of 1854. For the nine months ending on the 1st inst., the gross total of exports reaches the value of 84,906,000*l.*; that for the first three quarters of 1855 being 69,225,000*l.*; and for 1854, 76,658,000*l.* The difference is, therefore, more than fifteen and a half millions in favour of the present as compared with the past year, on the nine months, or at the rate of more than twenty millions per annum.

CRIME IN CALIFORNIA.—Society continues in a very disorganised state throughout the interior. The country journals are filled with accounts of numerous daring robberies. From Mariposa to Yreka the whole state is infested with gangs of footpads and mounted highwaymen. Few travellers can pass without being attacked or threatened by these desperadoes. Nothing but Vigilance Committees, formed in every district, can apparently restore peace and safety to the troubled places.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

LARGE GOURD.—Captain Hall, Cotfield House, Exminster, has grown this summer a magnificent citrouille (gourd), weighing 150*lb.*, and measuring seven feet in circumference.

## BLENHEIM.

WE have received a great number of letters relating to Blenheim. But, as his Grace the Duke of Marlborough has gracefully conceded all that was at first suggested, it is unnecessary to pursue the question further. We, therefore, close the discussion with a letter from the Correspondent who first broached the subject in our columns, and the letter of the Duke, explaining the terms on which visitors will hereafter be admitted to Blenheim. We would draw special attention to that part of our Correspondent's letter in which he expresses unbounded faith in the public. We would paraphrase the excellent notice at Hampton Court, and say "It is hoped the public will protect what is so liberally opened for the public enjoyment."

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

In opening the discussion on the terms of admission to view the treasures of Blenheim, and the treatment experienced by visitors when so occupied, I had no private object to serve—no malice to indulge—no wounded pride or personal pique to satisfy; nor had I suffered from any disappointment through thwarted schemes of pleasure. On the contrary, I felt convinced that the reputation of the Duke of Marlborough was being damaged by the cupidity and incivility of his servants. But as the employer is responsible for the conduct of the employed, and as his servants freely used the name of his Grace as their authority for every exaction, I felt no hesitation in writing as I did.

When the battle is over, and terms of peace are duly arranged, it is becoming in the victors to manifest the amplest generosity. In the present instance we feel gratitude to the Duke of Marlborough for the promptness of his redress, and the liberal regulations now established at Blenheim, as explained in his Grace's letter to the *Times*.

It might, perhaps, be unseemly to criticise closely the letter written by the Duke's authority, and sent to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, in which it was insultingly announced that the persons appointed to show the gardens could not attend to more than six visitors at once, because of their destructive habits. They were not guides, but guards—not simple-minded, honest gardeners, delighted with the place and with their work, eager to show its beauties, but a sort of rustic police disguised by fustian; their whole duty being to dog the heels of the people, and see that a giant oak or monster rhododendron did not lose an acorn or a leaf. The libellous letter would teach the world to believe that the sight-seeing people of England are not to be trusted. Windsor Castle, Hampton Court, and Kew Gardens testify to the contrary. As the Duke of Marlborough has manifested his appreciation of my judgment as regards the terms of admission, I trust he will not think me unreasonable if I ask him to repose confidence in the people. Let him try the experiment of faith, and withdraw the gardeners or guides for a while.

To prevent confusion, let small posts, standing a few inches above the ground, be placed at convenient distances, and have painted on them an arrow, showing the course to be taken from the point of entrance to the point of exit, and I will stake my existence that neither branch, nor leaf, nor flower of his beautiful garden shall be injured. The greed and selfishness of the keepers have unduly excited the fears of his Grace. I well remember the time when St. James's Park, Regent's Park, and Kensington Gardens were closed against the public, and the arguments urged in opposition were identical with those now reproduced by the over-officious hirelings at Blenheim. The adoption of this plan would reduce the number of gardeners now employed, by permitting those retained to pursue without interruption their daily work, and partly compensate for the reduction in the fee.

I wish to make every allowance for the letter of Lord Alfred S. Churchill, but I cannot forbear from expressing my opinion that its tone and spirit are not becoming his high position. He, doubtless, felt exasperated by observing the overwhelming mass of evidence volunteered in confirmation of my initiatory letter. It would have been well for him to have used more moderate language, and still better to have been altogether silent. It was most unwise in him to betray so strongly his feelings of aversion at meeting parties of fifty, from London, from Oxford, from Birmingham, from Leamington, from Worcester, and from Warwick, enjoying for a few fleet hours the repose and beauty of the grounds of Blenheim. He seems to lament the proximity of Blenheim to these haunts of learning and hives of industry, forgetting how much his ancestral property is increased in value by the advantageous position it occupies. Perhaps he would prefer to have Blenheim removed to the Orkneys? If solitude is his Lordship's love he need not go far to find it.

The language used by his Lordship is not only impolitic, but contrasts most unfavourably with that of other noblemen who zealous endeavour to elevate the tastes of the humbler classes by lectures, libraries, by social gatherings; inviting them to visit their domains and encouraging their rustic sports; weaning them from the brawls of the beer-shop, and making them enjoy, in the company of their wives, their families, and their neighbours, social intercourse and innocent recreation in the open air, and freely mingling with them in their pastime.

I note these points, not for the purpose of either continuing or reopening a correspondence which I consider as now honourably closed, but to show that the writers referred to do not understand or properly appreciate the protective principles of the great masses of the population. I say to the Duke, "Show faith, and your faith will be justified."

Thanking you for opening your columns for the discussion, and thanking his Grace of Marlborough for the liberality of his new regulations, I remain  
YOUR CORRESPONDENT.

(To the Editor of the *Times*.)

Sir,—So long as journals of inferior note, character, and respectability lent their columns to the insertion of the numerous fallacies respecting the admission of the public to Blenheim Palace and gardens I was content to remain silent. When, however, the *Times* thinks it dignified to join the cry, and by means of its vast circulation to assist in misleading the public mind, I feel it well to ask you, Sir, to oblige me by a small space while I explain how the whole matter in truth now stands.

I will not deny that I have repeatedly heard that complaints have been made against my domestics for demanding excessive fees for their trouble in exhibiting the Palace and its valuable collection of paintings. I have done all in my power to check this practice, both within and without, but it would appear from the complaints still preferred that my efforts have been unsuccessful.

One of the weekly journals, in the columns of which this renewal of the cry first appeared—viz., the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of October 4, in its strictures on the occasion prints as follows:—"The regulations at Studley Park might be taken as a model for all the noblemen of the kingdom. There a fee of 1*s.* for each person is sufficient to cover the expense caused by the public, and that the public are always willing to pay." I, Sir, on reading this, considered it a very fair guide by which to shape regulations I felt it advisable forthwith to adopt. I, therefore, framed an order, which hangs up for public inspection in the porter's lodge, that each person desirous of visiting the interior of Blenheim—its treasures of art and science—would be free from all charges on payment of the sum of 1*s.*, and no more; and at the foot of this order there is appended an invite to the public to make known at the steward's office any infraction of it.

In respect to the gardens—open all and every day (save Sundays) to the public—the gardener has permission, for his own and his men's attendance upon the visitors, to require the sum of twopence per head, and no more. With reference to my own private gardens, I desire to add that no such cards are in existence as the one quoted so authoritatively by your correspondent, nor can the genuine cards of admission be obtained, as he affirms, at "any of the inns in the vicinity."

I beg pardon for trespassing at so great a length on your paper, and desire, in conclusion, only to say that, after this plain recital of facts, no anonymous scribbler (whether "A Commissioner of Taxes" or "One Fleeced at Blenheim") shall tempt me into a renewed discussion.  
I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,  
Blenheim, Oct. 27. MARLBOROUGH.

[NOTE OF THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."—Our readers will not fail to see that his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, while complaining

of the "fallacies respecting the admission of the public to Blenheim Palace," virtually admits that they were no fallacies, but plain truths. If they were fallacies, why meet them, except by denial? but if they were truths, the proper way to answer them was by removing the cause of complaint. This we are glad to see his Grace has done by an amended scale of admission, which, though it may press occasionally rather heavily on "Paterfamilias," whose wife and ten daughters insist on seeing Blenheim Palace, will be felt as a great improvement by those who do not rush through galleries in vast herds under the spur of an idle curiosity, but pass through them in small parties under the influence of a real love of art.]

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## JOHN WOOD, ESQ.

JOHN WOOD, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Commissioners for the Department of the Inland Revenue, died on the 10th ult., at York House, Bath. Mr. Wood was a man of high and sterling reputation; he had been connected with the public service for upwards of a quarter of a century—first as Chairman of the Board of Stamps and Taxes, and afterwards as Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, which office he filled from 1833 till the time of his death. Mr. Wood was elected a Member of Parliament for the borough of Preston in 1826, when he stoutly contested the town against Captain Barrie, of the Royal Navy, who was energetically supported by the Tory party of Preston. Lord Stanley (the present Earl of Derby) was elected with Mr. Wood on the same occasion. In politics Mr. Wood was a staunch Reformist; and, while in the House of Commons, invariably voted on the more Liberal side. When he accepted his appointment under Government he withdrew from political life, and directed his attention entirely to his official duties. Mr. Wood was son of Mr. Ottivell Wood, who is said to have been the first successful manufacturer in Manchester; and who, after retiring from business, lived for the rest of his life in Liverpool, and there took an active part in most of the great political movements that agitated the public mind previous to the passing of the Reform Bill. Mr. John Wood has left a widow and two daughters.

## WILLIAM CLARKSON, ESQ.

THIS gentleman, who has been a member of the English Bar for three-and-thirty years, and who during the greater portion of that time was a distinguished counsel at the Old Bailey, and in the criminal courts of the Home Circuit, belonged to a legal family of high respectability. Mr. Clarkson was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple the 7th February, 1823. After some time he obtained considerable practice as a Crown advocate, and his name has long been connected with most of the famous criminal trials that have occurred in the metropolis. With a fair knowledge of Crown law, Mr. Clarkson combined much skill in dealing with facts. He was very able in conducting a prosecution with due yet unimpassioned energy and eloquence, and he had few rivals as a cautious and judicious defender of prisoners. Mr. Clarkson, who was Recorder of Faversham, in Kent, died at Brighton on the 24th ult. He was in his private as well as public life much regarded and esteemed, and his death is sincerely lamented by his friends and the profession in general. Mr. Clarkson married Eliza Celia, only daughter of George Palmer, Esq., of Bayne House, Kent, High Sheriff of Sussex in 1837, and by her leaves issue.

MR. SPURGEON'S CHAPEL.—Last Sunday morning, Mr. Spurgeon being too ill to attend his services in his chapel in New Park-street, Borough, his place was filled by the Rev. Alexander Fletcher, of Finsbury-circus Chapel. The preacher made some allusions to the late calamity at the Surrey Gardens. The cry of fire was wholly groundless; the building could not even be set on fire, unless torches were deliberately applied to the various parts of the building which were constructed of combustible materials. Then, as if this was not enough, there was raised a cry that the roof was falling—a roof which was altogether remarkable for the solidity of its construction.

## THE CHAPTER-HOUSE, SALISBURY CATHEDRAL, RESTORED.

THE Chapter-house of the elegant Cathedral of Salisbury has recently been put in complete repair, but not yet fully decorated. This restoration is regarded as a memorial to the late Bishop Denison, and a tribute of affection and high estimation of his many good qualities. It has been effected by means of public subscription, which, it is to be hoped, will still be continued to swell this fund (now nearly exhausted) to allow of its final finish by stained glass windows—works truly essential to a Gothic fabric. The beauty of this chapter-house is so well known that little need be said in its praise. It is of an octagon form, the centre of the ceiling being supported by a shaft of clustered columns, of polished Purbeck marble, from whose capitals spring the various arches and ribbed mouldings forming the ceiling. All these have been fully restored, each boss carefully re-chiselled, and the ornaments at the intersections of the mouldings reproduced in colours. The beautiful cluster of columns is entirely new, and has a pleasing effect: the fine dark colour, aided by the polish, give a brilliancy and lightness to the building, carrying the eye into the vaulted roof of pale grey stone. The whole of the side walls, arches, and under windows, have been restored; and the small figure subjects in the spandrels, above the arched recesses in the walls, have been re-chiselled. There is an intention of colouring and gilding the flats, as well as the arches around, some authority for so doing having been found in cleaning up the old wall. A piece has been produced for trial's sake, but how far this colouring may be carried out it is difficult to determine, as too much colour is oppressive to the senses, and certainly tends materially to lessen the apparent size of a building. The floor has been relaid with rich encaustic tiles, in yellow and red, with long dark lines of others radiating from the centre. The restoration has been executed under the able superintendence of Mr. H. Clutton, architect, of Charles-street, St. James's, London, who has ably performed his part. We should observe how necessary became the restoration, the deflection of the centre shaft being nine inches out of the perpendicular. And we wish some such spirit as dictated this restoration, would animate the minds of the authorities of Westminster Abbey to restore their Chapter-house, Cathedral, and Cloisters.

## INTERIOR OF THE CATHEDRAL, CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD, RESTORED.

OUR view represents the interior of the fine Cathedral of the Diocese of Oxford, the pristine form of which building can never be fairly restored, so much of it having been altered by Cardinal Wolsey, when he converted it into a college chapel, intending, at some future day, to build another cathedral. His reductions consisted of the shortening of the nave by several bays, and the south transept by one half. The north cloister was converted into a muniment-room, and the west has entirely disappeared. These mutilations sadly marred the effect; but the restorations lately introduced have gone far to improve and modify Wolsey's and subsequent alterations. The organ, which stood in the centre, over the screen, leading to the choir, has been removed to the south transept; the screen brought back at least three bays into the nave westward; the north transept has been filled with seats for the use of the public; the pulpit has also been set back, lowered, and denuded of its sounding-board, which now adorns the Chancellor's seat. The high screenwork around the choir has been entirely removed, the beautiful stalls having long disappeared in former alterations. These various improvements greatly enhance the effect, inasmuch as space is gained, and light and air are more readily admitted; and the thanks of the public, as well as of the antiquary, are due to the Very Rev. the Dean, and the architect, Mr. J. Billing, for the able way in which these improvements have been carried out. We should mention the introduction of warm air and ventilation, much to the comfort of a congregation. This has been done on Mr. Haden's principle; and it was while carrying on this part of the work that two stone coffins were discovered, having richly floriated lids, of the "dos-dane" form. These were depicted in our Journal. Besides these, a small chamber, having two recesses, was discovered near the junction of the choir with the transept, below the surface of the floor, conjectured to have been used for the preservation of reliques or church property.

The present east window was inserted and painted by M. Gerente, of Paris, in 1850, in the room of one painted by Abraham van Ling, from a design of Sir James Thornhill, in 1735. We should add that by the recent alterations the fine bold Norman columns are well seen in all their proportions, and two or three views are gained of the north transept, and the beautiful statue of Dr. Jackson, standing in the transept aisle. The date of the original parts of this structure is about 1180: it was formerly a chapel to the Priory of St. Frideswide.





THE CHAPTER-HOUSE, SALISBURY CATHEDRAL, RESTORED.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



INTERIOR OF THE CATHEDRAL OF CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD, RESTORED.



## THE NEW MANTEGNA

AT THE

## NATIONAL GALLERY.

REOPENED ON MONDAY LAST.

ANDREA MANTEGNA, although born in the territory of Venice, in that palmy century which preceded the development of the trade to the East by the Cape, and therefore, in some respects, belonging to the Paduan school, has, nevertheless, identified his career with the city of the Gonzaga. Our own Shakspeare, as well as Andrea Mantegna and Giulio Romano, has commemorated the name and the status of the munificent rulers of the city of Virgil. But, like the Scaligeri of Verona and the Medici of Florence, the main lines are extinct. Of these princely Italian families who so brilliantly protected the arts, none remain erect but the German branch of the illustrious house of Este, represented by her Majesty. The others are either extinct or have lost power or principality. The Estes still gather the scattered remnants that once adorned the cities of Lombardy.

More than two centuries ago Charles I., an ancestor of her Majesty, purchased a large portion of the Mantuan Collection, including the masterpiece of Mantegna, now at Hampton Court. Another portion of this renowned gallery found its way to the Orleans Collection. The immortal "Battle of the Giants," by Giulio Romano, which covers the walls of the Great Hall of the Palazzo del Té, alone remains behind to testify the patronage so munificently exercised by the house of Gonzaga.

The valuable picture which we illustrate was formerly in the gallery of the Archbishop of Milan—that is to say, in the first half of the seventeenth century, his collection having been enriched with this gem after the sack of Mantua, in 1630. It then fell into the Mellerio and Somaglia families; and the Trustees of the National Gallery purchased it from Signor Roverselli, who had acquired it from the representatives of the Somaglia family.

It is a picture of a high and rare class, worthy to be placed beside our Peruginos, our Francias, and our Correggios; in fact, possessing as we do that grand series at Hampton Court which Charles I. derived directly from the Gonzaga Collection, nothing but a first-class picture could hold its ground with so high an estimate of Mantegna which the Hampton Court pictures have created. Pictures by Mantegna are very rare. The Marquis Selvatico can make out with certainty only thirty-three specimens of this master, independent of frescoes. It is the only specimen of Mantegna in the Gallery; and therefore, considering the great powers of the master, we look upon it as a most important and interesting addition to our national collection.



ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

VIRGIN AND CHILD ENTHRONED.

THE MAGDALENE.

THE NEW MANTEGNA, AT THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

The description of the picture in the catalogue is as follows:—"The Virgin and Child enthroned; St. John the Baptist and the Magdalene. The Virgin is seated, with the child standing on her knee, on a low throne, surmounted by a canopy. On the right hand

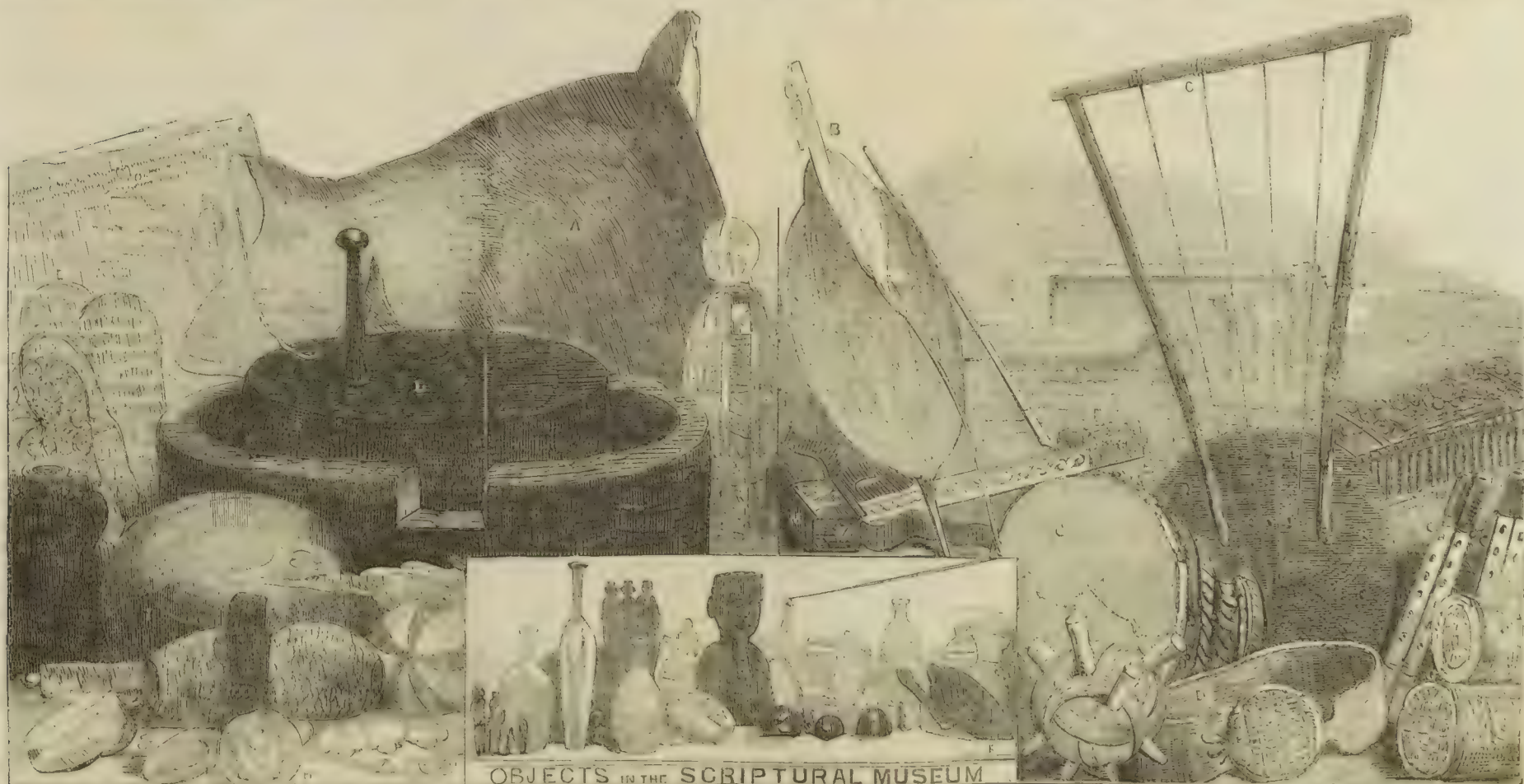
elegance, and felicity; stamping Mantegna as belonging to the Golden Age of Art. We would particularly remark one of the female hands—if we recollect aright, the left one of Mary—the lower part of Mary's robe, and a leg of John. The delicacy of the colouring of the lower robe

of the Virgin is St. John the Baptist, on the left the Magdalene, both standing. The background consists chiefly of orange and citron trees. On a scroll attached to the cross held by St. John is written, *Ecce Agnus Dei, ecce qui tollit peccata mundi*; and on the inner side of the scroll above is the painter's signature, 'Andrea Mantegna, C. P. F.' (Civis Patavinus, Fecit.)"

It is a picture of feeling, not of action; the disposition has something of the formality of the fifteenth century. The dais covering the throne of the Virgin was in use, but just on the eve of its disuse, by the painters of the Cinque Cento. It is painted in distemper, and therefore it has not darkened; but the tone is, upon the whole, flat, and its deficiency in the richness and depth of oil is the more apparent from its juxtaposition to the glowing Peruginos. But the colour is, nevertheless, exceedingly refined and elegant. The design is of extraordinary purity, accuracy, and freedom; the religious feeling of the picture transcendent. This is not so manifest in the central figure of the Virgin; and we think that Mantegna has shown great art in leaving the Virgin subdued, and the same of the Christ on her lap, who was the Christ of the future. The incarnation of the interest of the present was John the Harbinger, and on him Mantegna has expended all his skill. John the Baptist is, indeed, grand and masterly in conception and execution. He is the Man of the Desert, with shaggy, uncombed locks; his girdle is of hair, and his shirt is of animal's skin. In his countenance we have the humility of the man who declares himself unworthy to baptise Christ, or even to touch his shoe latchet; but this humility is finely coloured (we use the participle metaphysically) by the sublime moral nature of the Harbinger. The platitude of the expression of the Virgin, who is moreover deficient in the modelling of bust, and altogether contracted by the sitting posture characteristic of that weak sedentary habit of body peculiar to maternity, is a foil to the erect figure of St. John, whose pose is magnificent.

The figure of the Magdalene is also very fine, the drapery complicated, and yet the contours natural—perhaps rather too palpably plagiarised from the antique sculptures. The head is a fine compound of physical beauty and a sensuous nature along with a religious impulse, forming a harmonising contrast perfectly reconcilable with our knowledge of the lights and shadows of the character of the sex.

The subordinate modelling is of wonderful care, science, elegance, and felicity; stamping Mantegna as belonging to the Golden Age of Art. We would particularly remark one of the female hands—if we recollect aright, the left one of Mary—the lower part of Mary's robe, and a leg of John. The delicacy of the colouring of the lower robe



OBJECTS IN THE SCRIPTURAL MUSEUM

A Lanthorn Bag—the Water and Wine Bottle of the East.  
B Hat from Damascus.  
C C Model Instruments—Lyre or Harp, Pipe, Drum or Tambour.  
D Persian Letter Bag.  
E Sandals, Shoes of leather, &c.

F Eastern Inkstand and Penholder.  
G Inscribed Cyphers from the sites of Babylon, Nineveh, &c.  
H A Roman copper Farthing.  
I Lotus Seed, the Citron, Gourd, and other kinds of fruit and seed.

K Money Scales and Stone Weights. Mutilated Egyptian Frog in Bronze. The other objects in this compartment consist of small glass vessels, household gods, &c., of ancient Egyptian manufacture.

L Stone hand Corn Mill used in the Holy Land, &c.  
M Phylacteries worn by the Jews. In the background are neised stones, fabrics of Eastern manufacture, &c.  
N Small Egyptian Mummy, Children's Toys, &c.



of John is a fine instance of how a great artist such as Mantegna slurred nothing. What a contrast does the painstaking of a man of high art show to the offhand generalisation of the Academics! In short, this picture is not one of mere expression—it has a body as well as a soul—the one to be felt by every lover of poetry; the other to be seen, admired, and studied, by the intelligent artist of all times and countries.

#### INTERESTING ADDITIONS TO THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

THE practical answer which Sir Charles Eastlake gives to the violent diatribes directed against his management of the National Gallery is the gradual covering of the walls of the Gallery by either pictures of value and great intrinsic beauty, such as the new Mantegna and Perugino, or by pictures less costly, but interesting from their filling up blanks in the chronological series illustrative of all the schools.

Our deficiencies were certainly great, considering the means and opportunities enjoyed by such a country as this, which has been tranquil during all the revolutions and dispersions of the last three-quarters of a century. Last winter we entered fully into the subject of both our art-treasures and the desiderata for our national collection. It is, therefore, bare justice that we should express the great pleasure we feel at the rapid increase of interesting works which we have noted since we discussed the subject. The trustees have only to proceed in their present course and the public will do them justice. Even were it otherwise, it is by luminous argument fairly stated, and not by irritating personalities, that the public interest is to be served in this matter.

There appears to be a prevalent impression that Mr. Otto Münder is the person who selects the pictures for purchase, and as his judgment has been called in question it is assumed that we stand on insecure ground; but, on inquiry, we find this to be erroneous. It is Sir Charles Eastlake whose judgment decides on the pictures. Mr. Münder is the negotiator who possesses a knowledge of languages and experience in the business part of acquisition, although he is not ignorant of the esthetic side of his duties. So great is now the eagerness to acquire pictures of the rarer Italian masters that they are no sooner in the market than they are sold at large prices. It is, therefore, requisite to know beforehand what is likely to be in the market, and decide what may or may not be desirable for our collection, as we are already well stocked with the pictures of several of the first masters.

We have already noticed the new Paul Veronese, and the Lo Spagna purchased at the Orford sale. We now see put up a very curious and interesting picture by Benozzo Gozzoli, one of the patriarchs of Florentine art, who flourished in the middle of the fifteenth century—that is to say, before the modern manner was introduced by Leonardo and others. He was a pupil of Fra Angelico, but he has not the reflection, invention, and tenderness of this master. He was, however, for his age, a masterly technical painter, full of strength and naturalness; and is best known by his great frescoes at the Campo Santo of Pisa. Mr. Barker, whose town residence in Piccadilly is so rich in works of the elder school, has also a most interesting picture of this master, whose genius is less idealistic than that of several Pre-Raphaelites, and has something German or Flemish, as shown by his faithful and interesting treatment of nature.

The subject of the picture is the Virgin and Child enthroned, surrounded by saints and angels. On her right are John the Baptist and St. Zenobius, dressed in an embroidered chasuble. On the left are St. Peter and St. Dominic, St. Jerome, and St. Francis kneeling in front; in all thirteen figures of a small life-size. It is painted in distemper, and when first produced must have been resplendent with gilding in the ancient manner. One is struck with the brilliant colour, and the truth of the expression of the heads; some of which are so thoroughly realistic as to border on caricature. The details are wonderful. The draperies are not generalised, but warp and woof are imitated with the most conscientious exactness. We even see a landscape and figures embroidered in silk curiously illustrative of the ecclesiastical robes of that period. That the picture is hard as flint is not to be denied. But it is, nevertheless, a most interesting addition to the Gallery by a master of great renown, and at a cost of only £200.

It appears that the original contract for the picture was published last year in Florence. Benozzo was directed to make the figure of the Virgin the same as one by Fra Giovanni da Fiesole. No other painter but Benozzo Gozzoli was to be engaged in the work—a proof of his high reputation at that time. The contract bears date 23rd October, 1461—that is to say eight years before he began the great series of frescoes for the Campo Santo, of Pisa. This picture, with its appendages (which have since been lost sight of) was painted for the Company of St. Mark, at Florence, and was purchased in that city for the National Gallery, from the heirs of the Rinuccini estate, in 1855. Although without the appendages the work is complete as it hangs, and will gratify many who have heard of the name of this celebrated Florentine painter, but who have not had sufficient opportunities of judging of the patriarchs of that school out of which arose a Ghirlandajo, and subsequently a Michael Angelo.

Another of these patriarchs, the latter part of whose career belongs to the grand period, is Sandro Botticelli. His works, although still hard in comparison with those of the painters of the modern manner, nevertheless show a great advance in the art from such pictures as that of Benozzo Gozzoli, which we have described. Sandro Botticelli was a Florentine, and the contemporary of Luca Signorelli, who opened windows for posterity on the Tuscan of the quattro cento; and Ghirlandajo, the master of Michael Angelo. The Sandro Botticelli in the National Gallery represents "The Virgin and Child, St. John the Baptist, and an Angel. The Virgin, richly dressed in gold brocades, is holding the child in her bosom; St. John and the Angel are standing one on each side, a little behind the Virgin, in the act of adoring the divine infant. Half-figures, small life-size, in tempera, on wood, circular, 2 ft. 9 in. in diameter."

This is in Sandro's well-known cream tone—a very striking piece of realism. The Virgin is a beautiful blonde, pleasing and motherly, but not elevated in expression. We here see the difference between the refinement of Perugino and the amazing cleverness of Sandro Botticelli. Perugino's child is conscious of adoration—a celestial spirit enveloped for a time and a purpose in infantine humanity. Sandro Botticelli's child is an unconscious, rollicking baby, with an instinctive craving for milk and pap. Sensuous refinement, not moral elevation, strikes us in this picture. In the execution there is considerable inequality. The face of the Madonna is singularly delicate and clear, the flesh of the child full and warm for distemper. The brocade tissues are wonderfully minute and careful; but the hair of the angel is byzantine and conventional. Pictures by this master are rare in private collections north of the Alps. The best we know of are in the collection of that distinguished connoisseur, Mr. Barker.

It appears that the picture originally belonged to the architect Giuliano da San Gallo, whose name is written on the back of the picture, and who is mentioned by Vasari as being a picture-collector. It afterwards belonged to the Bianconi collection.

We shall next week notice the other additions to the Gallery.

#### THE SCRIPTURAL MUSEUM RECENTLY OPENED IN ST. MARTIN'S HALL.

IN various parts of London there are museums of considerable value and interest—for instance, that at the East India House, the United Service, and London Missionary Societies' museums, &c. These collections are, however, to a certain extent, of such a miscellaneous character, and so arranged, that the contents cannot be very readily found and made to bear on any particular section of knowledge.

In the British Museum, although objects which illustrate the Sacred writings are very numerous, it is no easy matter to find them, labelled as they are, in too many instances, in an imperfect manner; and scattered amongst other matters over such a wide space. The usefulness and interest of a museum expressly for the purpose of collecting Scriptural antiquities, and such objects as illustrate the Bible and New Testament is evident. We, therefore, gladly direct attention to the effort which is now being made to establish an institution for this purpose. The Earls of Shaftesbury and Chichester, Lord Robert Grosvenor, Sir H. Rawlinson, Canon Dalo, and other influential gentlemen have been formed into a committee of management; and already so many matters have been got together and ticketed that the visitor will be able to appreciate the utility to both old and young of a

museum of this classed description carried out to an extent in proportion to the importance of the subject.

Amongst the objects selected for illustration is a Distaff which was recently purchased by a traveller from a boy near Damascus: he had considerable trouble to persuade the lad to part with it, he having an idea that it was unlucky to sell this simple manufacturing instrument. It was with this home-made implement that the thread which formed the fire cloths and other fabrics of ancient Egypt and Tyre was made; it was in use when Our Saviour trod upon the earth; and is at the present day generally employed over a wide district in the East. It is not so long since the distaff was superseded in our land by the spinning-wheel, and that more recently by the "spinning-jenny," &c. Improvements are slow in the East.

The stone corn-mill with two handles illustrates the text, "And two women shall be grinding at the mill, and one shall be taken and the other left." Many examples of this primitive description of mill have been found in England, in the neighbourhood of Roman stations, &c., and some of older date: they are still in use over a large part of Africa, the Holy Land, &c. The meaning of "Thou shalt not put new wine into old bottles, lest the bottles be cracked and the wine spilled," will be made evident, even to young children, by an examination of the leather or skin bottle, which is still in common use.

There are also examples of the phylacteries worn by the Jews, mostly upon the left arm, near the heart. The phylactery is a small leather box, with the Hebrew monogram of God marked on the outside. On the case are various texts from the Old Testament, carefully inscribed on vellum. They are only worn by the men, and are considered to remind them of the necessity of fulfilling the law. In Matt. xxiii., 5, the wearing of these articles is mentioned as follows:—"But all their works they do to be seen of men: they make broad their phylacteries, and enlarge the borders of their garments."

The rudely-constructed lyre or harp, the flute or pipe—like the hand-mill, distaff, and leather bottles—are still in use in the same shape that they were some thousand years ago. Some drums, or timbrels, are made of baked clay, something of the shape of a bottle, with a piece of parchment stretched over one end.

In passing round the Collection we notice the letter-bags in use in Persia, which brings to recollection the passage "swift as a post," sandalled shoes of leather, plaited rushes, &c.; inscribed brick cylinders from the sites of Nineveh and Babylon; Roman coins used in the neighbourhood of Jerusalem at the time that the saying was uttered "And are not two sparrows sold for a farthing?" There are also Egyptian antiquities, which illustrate various texts; preserved specimens of the stork, cony, locusts, and other living things referred to in the Scriptures. There are likewise fruits, seeds, and plants; samples of the waters of the Red Sea and celebrated rivers; and other objects which our space prevents us from mentioning.

We must not, however, omit to notice a beautiful model of Solomon's Temple, and a series of admirable sketches, made on the spot of many places of Scriptural interest. It is also proposed to form a collection of casts, &c.; and a selected library, which will enable the student of Scripture history to lay his hand at once on useful books of reference.

**THE TOWER OF LONDON.**—A correspondent who resides in the Tower informs us that last week some interesting dungeon inscriptions were brought to light by workmen in removing some plasterwork of the time of Henry VIII. from the walls of the Salt Tower. We hope to obtain further details of the discovery.

**REPEAL OF THE PAPER DUTY.**—At a special meeting of the Committee of the Association for the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge, held last Monday night, at the office, 10, Abington-place, it was resolved, "That the excise upon paper is a great commercial evil; that it also impedes the cheap diffusion of knowledge, and obstructs education; and that the time is now come for recommending active operations for obtaining the total and immediate repeal of the duty. That Mr. Milner Gibson be requested, at the earliest opportunity, to bring the subject again under the consideration of the House of Commons."

**LATEST FASHIONABLE ARRIVAL.**—One of the passengers which left Southampton for London by the 11.30 a.m. train on Saturday was a live alligator, nearly fifteen feet long. It came to this country in a West India packet from Greytown. It was conveyed to town in a canoe half filled with water, partly covered over with boarding. The canoe was fastened upon a railway truck. The alligator was directed to the Regent's Park Zoological Gardens.

**LORD GRANVILLE AND M. DE MORNAY.**—While speaking of M. de Mornay, I heard from a friend who was present at the coronation that the credit of our country was in every respect admirably sustained by Lord Granville. You are, perhaps, aware that the French Ambassador had a *carte blanche*—having refused to receive, as insufficient, the 60,000*l.* which he was first apportioned, or indeed any sum which would circumscribe his hospitality. Lord Granville, on the other hand, had but 10,000*l.* granted him by Parliament, and yet he was, on the whole, more successful than his French rival in the friendly race. His dinners were much better, principally because he had a far more spacious and convenient house; his horses were, of course, better; and the balls and equipages of the British Ambassador could not be said to have been outshone by those of the French. The ladies attached to the Embassy had doubtless much to do with this. Some of them are fine specimens of the graceful, dignified, beauty of our countrywomen. Lord Granville's expenses will, I hear, be about 40,000*l.*, which, I presume, Parliament will be asked to make up to some extent.—*Letter from Moscow.*

Baron M. de Rothschild has purchased for 1,676,000*fr.* the Hôtel Langeron, Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, 33, formerly occupied by the widow of the Duke Decrès, Minister of Marine under the First Empire.

#### MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THERE has been no relaxation of the stringency in the Money Market this week; in point of fact, the rates of discount have ruled rather higher—no paper having been taken under six per cent. Numerous applications have been made to the Bank of England as well as to the discount-houses, and which, notwithstanding that the supply of money for discount purposes has rather decreased, have been fairly met.

As regards the state of the market for National Stocks, we may observe that the actual business done in it has been far from extensive; nevertheless, prices, as the jobbers hold comparatively small amounts of stock, have been tolerably firm.

The imports of gold—180,000*l.* from New York—have been shipped to France, but scarcely any bullion has been withdrawn from the Bank of England on Continental account. Large quantities of silver continue to arrive from various quarters to meet the demand for the East, to which heavy shipments will be made for a considerable period. The exchange at Shanghai has advanced from 7*s.* 3*d.* to 7*s.* 7*d.*; but at Canton it has slightly declined—viz., to 4*s.* 10*d.*. These rates are sufficiently high to admit of large exports being made at a considerable profit.

Much excitement has been occasioned by the stoppage of the eminent firm of Fox and Henderson, with liabilities amounting to 320,000*l.*

English Securities were very inactive on Monday, and prices had a downward tendency.—The Three per Cent. Reduced marked 91½; the Three per Cent. Consols, for Money, 92½; New Three per Cent. Consols, 92½; and Consols for Account, 92½; Bank Stock was 213; Exchequer Bills realised 2*s.* to 6*s.* pm.; Exchequer Bonds, 98½. The market was somewhat firmer on Tuesday, as follows:—Bank Stock, 213 to 214½; Reduced Three per Cent. Consols, 91½ to 91¾; Consols for Transfer, 92½ to 92¾; New Three per Cent. Consols, 91½ to 91¾; Long Annuities (1850), 213-16 to 15-16; India Bonds, 2*s.* prem.; Exchequer Bills, 2*s.* to 6*s.* prem.; Ditto Bonds, 98½. On Wednesday only a limited business was transacted.—Bank Stock, 213; Three per Cent. Consols, 91½ to 91¾; Three per Cent. Consols, 92½ to 92¾; New Three per Cent. Consols, 91½ to 91¾; Exchequer Bills, small, 3*s.* to 6*s.* prem.; Long Annuities (1850), 18 17½; India Bonds, 2*s.* prem.; Exchequer Bills, 2*s.* prem. On Thursday prices generally were firm, but without much business doing.—The Three per Cent. Consols, both for Money and Time, were 92½ to 92¾; Reduced Three per Cent. Consols, 91½ to 91¾; and the New Three per Cent. Consols, 91½ to 91¾; Exchequer Bills were heavy, at par to 4*s.* prem.; the Bonds, 98½ to 98¾; Bank Stock, 212.

The latest returns show that the circulation of the Private and Joint-Stock Banks in England and Wales was 6,717,618*l.*, being an increase on the month of 237,207*l.*. These banks are below their fixed issues 1,100,103*l.*

The Official Returns in reference to the Export Trade of the United Kingdom, issued this week, are very favourable. The value of the shipments for the first nine months of the present year amounted to 84,906,605*l.*, against 69,226,837*l.* in the same period in 1855, showing an increase of 15,679,768*l.*, or about 22 per cent. Compared with 1854 the increase is 8,248,687*l.*. In September the shipments figured for 10,246,671*l.*, against 9,072,659*l.* in September last year, and 9,261,565*l.* in 1854.

As the Directors of the Crystal Palace have refused to acknowledge the validity of numerous transfers of shares arising from the late forgeries, the Committee of the Stock Exchange have determined to expunge the name of the Crystal Palace Company from the official list. The value of the shares has, consequently, been dropping.

Advices have come to hand from St. Petersburg, stating that the Russian Government has made concessions to a French company to form 2500 miles of railway in Russia, guaranteeing 4½ per cent for a period of eighty years. The expense of the lines is to be 1500*l.* per mile. These concessions involve an amount nearly equal to 40,000,000*l.*. It appears to us that an unfortunate time has been chosen by the company to enter into such a gigantic speculation.

A new National Bank of Turkey is in contemplation, in conjunction with which there is to be a loan of 200,000,000 piastres.

The amount of business doing in the Foreign House has been very moderate; nevertheless, prices almost generally have been marked 2½; Ditto, Deferred, 6½; Portuguese Three per Cent. Consols, 44; Sardinian Five per Cent. Consols, 89½; Spanish New Deferred, for the Account, 23½; Spanish Passive, 6½; Ditto, Committee Certificate of Coupon, not funded, 5½ per cent; Turkish Six per Cent. Consols, 89½ ex div.; Turkish Four per Cent. Consols, guaranteed, 93½; Venezuela, Four-and-a-half per Cent. Consols, 33; Ditto, One-and-a-half per Cent. Consols, 13½; French Rentes, Four-and-a-half per Cent. Consols, 90*f.* 50*c.*; French Three per Cent. Consols, 67*f.*; Dutch Four per Cent. Consols, 95½; Peruvian Three per Cent. Consols, 64½; Peruvian Dollar Bonds, 59; Peruvian Four-and-a-half per Cent. Consols, 76½; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cent. Consols, 63½.

Most Miscellaneous Securities have been flat. In prices, however, very little alteration has taken place.—Canada Government Six per Cent. Consols, 113; Crystal Palace, 1½; Ditto Preference, 5; East and West India Bonds, 125; Electric Telegraph, 94; London Discount, 4½; London Omnibus, 3½; Mexican and South American, 3; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, New, 14½; South Australian Land, 35½; St. Katharine Dock, 87; Victoria Dock, 20½; East London Waterworks, 119; Kent, 80; Grand Junction, New, 33; Lambeth, 95; West Middlesex, 100; Hungerford-bridge, 8; Vauxhall, 20½; Ashton and Oldham Canal, 145; Birmingham, 90½; Leeds and Liverpool, 483½; Loughborough, 550; Stafford and Worcester, 440; Stourbridge, 290.

Australasia Joint-Stock Bank Shares have marked 90½ ex div.; Bank of London, 4½; Union of Australia, 64; London Chartered of Australia, 20; London and County, 30½; London and Westminster, 47; New South Wales, 46; Oriental, 38½; Ottoman, 11½; South Australia, 34½; Union of London, 27½.

There has been a moderate business doing in Railway Shares, and prices have undergone very little change. The following are the official closing money quotations on Thursday:—

**ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.**—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston, 4½; Chester and Holyhead, 34; Great Northern, 93; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 114½; Great Western, 64; London and Brighton, 105½; London and North-Western, 103½; London and South-Western, 104½; Midland, 78½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 80; Ditto, York, 50½; South Staffordshire, 11½.

**LINKS LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.**—Preston and Wyre Half-Shares, 22½; South Staffordshire, 7½.

**PREFERENCE SHARES.**—Great Northern Five per Cent (redeemable at Ten per Cent prem.), 110; Ditto, Five per Cent Premium, 61½; Great Western Four per Cent, 88; Ditto Five per Cent, 99; Ditto, Birmingham Stock, 71; Midland Consolidated, 137; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 103½.

**FOREIGN.**—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 10; Ceylon B Shares, 2; Eastern of France, 33½; East Indian Extension C, 11½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 11½; Great Indian Peninsular, New, 5½; Great Luxembourg, 4½; Great Western of Canada, 24½; Ditto, New, 7½; Lombardo-Venetian, 10½; Seinde, 7.

Mining Shares have been very dull. On Thursday Copiapo were 15; New Granada, ½; Great Nugget, ½.

#### THE MARKETS.

**CORN-EXCHANGE, October 27.**—To-day's market was very moderately supplied with English wheat in but middling condition. Selected samples of both red and white were disposed of at full prices; but the value of other kinds gave way 1*s.* to 2*s.* per quarter, and the demand ruled heavy. Foreign wheat—the show of which was tolerably good—was held at extreme rates. Fine malting barley ruled steady, on former terms, but grinding and distilling sorts were the turn in favour of buyers. In the value of malt no change took place. The oat trade was dull, and new qualities were 6*d.* per quarter cheaper. Both beans and peas ruled steady, at full quotations. There was a moderate demand for flour, at late rates.

October 28.—We had a slow inquiry for wheat to-day, at about Monday's currency. All prices were unaltered, but day's prices.

**English.**—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 57*s.* to 70*s.*; ditto, white, 59*s.* to 79*s.*; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 57*s.* to 70*s.*; rye, 38*s.* to 42*s.*; grinding barley, 31*s.* to 38*s.*; distilling ditto, 40*s.* to 42*s.*; malted ditto, 42*s.* to 50*s.*; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 70*s.* to 77*s.*; brown ditto, 61*s.* to 65*s.*; Kingston and Ware, 70*s.* to 77*s.*; Chevalier, 78*s.* to 79*s.*; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 26*s.* to 28*s.*; potato ditto, 28*s.* to 33*s.*; Youghal and Cork, black, 22*s.* to 24*s.*; ditto, white, 22*s.* to 28*s.*; rick beans, 40*s.* to 41*s.*; grey peas, 40*s.* to 43*s.*; maples, 42*s.* to 45*s.*; white, 42*s.* to 45*s.*; boilers, 41*s.* to 42*s.*; per quarter. Town-made flour, 59*s.* to 60*s.*; Suffolk, 46*s.* to 47*s.*; stockton and Yorkshire, 46*s.* to 48*s.*; per 280*lbs.*. American flour, 32*s.* to 40*s.* per barrel.

**Seeds.**—Linsed is still active, and prices continue to advance. In agricultural seeds very little is doing. Cakes are firm.

**Linsed.**—English, sowing, 68*s.* to 70*s.*; Mediterranean, 60*s.* to 62*s.*; hempseed, 42*s.* to 45*s.* per quarter. Colander, 20*s.* to 24*s.* per cwt. Brown mustard seed, 21*s.* to 23*s.*; ditto, white, 10*s.* to 13*s.*; tares, 5*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* per bushel. English rapeseed, 80*s.* to 84*s.* per quarter. Linsed cakes, English, £10 10*s.* to £11 5*s.*; ditto, foreign, £10 0*s.* to £11 0*s.*; rape cakes, 25*s.* to £5 10*s.* per ton. Canary, 74*s.* to 82*s.* per quarter.

**Imperial Weekly Averages.**—Wheat, 65*s.* 4*d.*; barley, 45*s.* 8*d.*; oats, 27*s.* 1*d.*; rye, 40*s.* 11*d.*; beans, 46*s.* 6*d.*; peas, 41*s.* 9*d.*

**The Six Weeks' Averages.**—Wheat, 65*s.* 1*d.*; barley, 41*s.* 2*d.*; oats, 26*s.* 6*d.*; rye, 41*s.* 11*d.*; beans, 45*s.* 1*d.*; peas, 42*s.* 7*d.*

**English Cattle and Sheep.**—Wheat, 116,277; barley, 67,696; oats, 15,307; rye, 593; beans, 5218; peas, 1864 quarters.

**Wool.**—Our market has become firmer, and some holders of common sound combed refuse to sell except at fully 9*d.* per lb. The supply in the market is extensive.

**Sugar.**—There is much less activity in the demand for all raw sugars, and in some instances, the quotations have ruled a shade lower. The stock is still in excess of last year. Refined goods move steadily; at from 4*s.* to 6*s.* per cwt. for grocery sugars.

**Coffee.**—A few parcels of good old native Ceylon have sold at 5*s.* to 5*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. All other kinds are a dull inquiry.

**Cocoa.**—This article is scarce, and rather dearer. Fine red Trinidad is worth 70*s.* per cwt.

**Tea.**—Our market is very dull, and prices are fully 3*d.* to 6*d.* per cwt. lower. The stock is 1*s.* 6*d.* more larger than at the same time in 1855.

**Provisions.**—Fine butters are in steady request, and, in some instances, prices are rather higher. Inferior parcels rule inactive. There is a fair average business doing in bacon, at full quotations. Hams continue very dear. Most other provisions are steady.

**Tallow.**—Our market is firm, and P.Y.C. on the spot has realised 57*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. The nearest price for the spring is 57*s.* 3*d.* per cwt. The stock is very limited.

**Oil.**—Linsed oil has sold steadily at 49*s.* to 49*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. on the spot. Other oils are held at full prices: Turbentine, 57*s.* 6*d.*; Spirit, 57*s.* 6*d.*; per ton.

**Spirits.**—There is only a moderate inquiry for rum. Proof Leeward, 2*s.* 2½ to 2*s.* 3½; East India, 2*s.* 2½ to 2*s.* 3½; Brandy continues firm, at late rates. Sales of Cognac, best brands of 1855, 10*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per gallon. British-made spirit is quite as dear as last week.

**Cheese.**—Hastings's Hartley, 16*s.* 6*d.*; Holywell, 17*s.* 6*d.*; Gosforth, 17*s.* 6*d.*; Belmont, 18*s.* 2*d.*; Hilton, 18*s.* 9*d.*; Lamilton, 19*s.* 3*d.*; South Hilton, 19*s.* 3*d.*; Tice, 19*s.* 3*d.* per ton.

**Hay and Straw.**—Meadow hay, £2 10*s.* to £4 10*s.*; clover ditto, £3 10*s.* to £5 10*s.*; and straw, 41*s.* to £1 10*s.* per load.

**Hops.**—Fine new qualities are in moderate request, at full prices. In other kinds only a limited business is doing. Duty, £205,000. Mid and East Kent pockets, 70*s.* to 112*s.*; Weald of Kent, 62*s.* to 106*s.*; Sussex, 60*s.* to 75*s.* per cwt.

**Wool.**—As the public sales will commence next week all kinds of wool are dull, but not cheaper.

**Potatoes.**—The supplies are only moderate, and the demand is by no means active, at from 6*s.* to 10*s.* per ton.

**Metropolitan Cattle Market.**—Prime beasts have sold steadily, at full prices. Otherwise the trade has ruled dull. In other kinds of stock only a limited business has been transacted.

**Beef.** From 2*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 10*d.*; mutton, 3*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*; veal, 3*s.* 8*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*; pork, 3*s.* 8*d.* to 5*s.* 2*d.* per 8*lb.*, to sink the oil.

**Newgate and Leadenhall.**—These markets are well supplied with most kinds of meat, and the trade generally is inactive, as follows:—

**Beef.** From 2*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 10*d.*; mutton, 3*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*; veal, 3*s.* 8*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*; pork, 3*s.* 8*d.* to 5*s.* 2*d.* per 8*lb.*, by the carcase.

ROBERT HENBERT.

#### THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCT. 24.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OCT. 21.

5th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. C. E. B. Leonard to be Lieutenant.  
6th Dragoons: Assist. Surg. O. Burnett to be Assistant Surgeon.  
Light Dragoons: Capt. C. A. G. Brown to be Captain.  
8th: Capt. F. E. Macnaughten to be Captain.  
7th: Brevet Col. A. Brown to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Major H. R. Benson to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. A. Learmouth to be Major.  
Royal Artillery: Lieut. Col. E. W. Crofton to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Staff Sergeant H. Penson to be Quartermaster.  
Royal Engineers: Brevet-Col. J. W. Gordon to be Major; Adjutant-General; Lieut. G. R. Lempriere to be Instructor of Musketry.  
2nd Foot: Lieut. C. Gibbs to be Captain; Ensign H. H. Mulock to be Lieutenant; A. W. Grant to be Ensign.  
3rd: Capt. T. Kalis to be Instructor of Musketry.  
5th: Lieut. F. H. Pender to be Captain; Ensign G. E. Massey to be Lieutenant.  
11th: Capt. F. T. Lyster to be Instructor of Musketry.  
15th: Capt. J. W. Bostock to be Instructor of Musketry.  
20th: Lieut. W. V. Maskelyne to be Captain.  
26th: J. Bridge to be Paymaster.  
28th: Lieut. W. F. Richards to be Lieutenant.  
47th: Brevet Major C. Elgee to be Instructor of Musketry.  
49th: Lieut. P. Cahill to be Adjutant.  
50th: Captain G. W. Bunbury to be Instructor of Musketry.  
52nd: Brevet Colonel J. L. Dennis to be Lieutenant-Colonel.  
53rd: Lieut. J. M. Macneill to be Adjutant; Paymaster H. Thompson to be Paymaster.  
55th: Assist. Surg. J. H. G. Menares to be Assistant Surgeon.  
62nd: Capt. J. Sanderson to be Instructor of Musketry.  
70th: Lieut. J. M. McKenzie to be Captain; Ensign H. B. Good to be Lieutenant.  
83rd: Sergeant-Major A. McElmoynt to be Ensign; Ensign A. McElmoynt to be Adjutant.  
84th: Lieut. M. J. Cunningham to be Paymaster.  
90th: Capt. J. C. Guise to be Instructor of Musketry.  
91st: Lieut.-Col. C. J. C. Mills to be Lieutenant-Colonel.  
95th: Brevet Lieut.-Colonel H. B. Harvey to be Major.  
98th: Capt. H. V. Munnell to be Instructor of Musketry.  
2nd West India Regiment: J. Franklin to be Ensign.  
St. Helena Regiment: Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. Beckham to be Captain; Lieut. W. H. Holo to be Captain; Ensign J. B. H. Rainer to be Lieutenant.



HYAM, 16, Tyler-street, Regent-street; or, parcels being sent, the utmost value in cash immediately remitted. Established 32 years.



## GRAND BANQUET AT BOSTON

TO

HERBERT INGRAM, ESQ., M.P.

On Thursday, the 23rd ult., the inhabitants of Boston gave a grand banquet to Herbert Ingram, Esq., the member for the borough. The town presented altogether a holiday appearance on the occasion, the bells of St. Botolph ringing a joyous peal at intervals throughout the day. From a very early hour the streets were paraded by the town band, and the shops of several of the principal tradesmen exhibited the Allied flags, and, in most instances, an intimation to the public that they would close at four o'clock—a circumstance which, we apprehend, had its origin rather in the anticipation of the banquet, fixed for that hour, than in sympathy with the Early-closing Association.

The dinner took place in the hall of the Corn-Exchange, a handsome and spacious building, entirely roofed with glass, and which, on the present occasion, was very tastefully decorated. The archway which forms the approach to the Corn-market was very prettily set off with variegated lamps, and bore the word "Welcome" in dahlias of various hues; the front of the building itself being illuminated by gas in the form of a laurel wreath, which nearly covered the façade. The interior of the Corn-market presented a brilliant appearance, the walls being completely festooned with flowers and evergreens, and exhibiting a perfect array of the flags of England, France, Turkey, and Sardinia. At the end of the hall, in addition to a profusion of dahlias and evergreens, which surrounded the words "Agriculture and Commerce," the letters V. R. and the crown were illuminated by gas. Covers were set for 500 guests, although double the number had made application for tickets, and were alone prevented from assisting at the entertainment by the want of space. The arrangements, under the management of Mr. Thomas Wright, gave universal satisfaction, the only drawback being the impossibility of accommodating all who desired to procure tickets. To such an extent did the anxiety of the hon. member's constituents proceed to take a part in the entertainment that tickets were being sold on Thursday at a very considerable premium.

At four o'clock the chair was taken by Mr. M. Staniland, a gentleman who has twice filled the office of Mayor in the town.

The appearance of Mr. Ingram in the hall was the signal for general cheering. The company to a man immediately rose to their legs and received him with the most enthusiastic acclamation. The hon. member, as he proceeded to his seat, gracefully bowed his acknowledgments. He took his seat on the right of the chair. On the immediate left was Lord William Lennox, brother to the Duke of Richmond. There were also seated at the principal table the following gentlemen, viz.:—Mr. Oliveira, M.P.; Charles Mackay, L.L.D.; Mr. Mark Lemon; Mr. Shirley Brooks; Mr. Geo. Parker Tuxford, proprietor of the *Mark-lane Express*; Mr. W. Little, Mr. W. D. Cooper, Mr. W. W. Tuxford, sen.; Rev. F. Newmarsh, Rev. Mr. Matthews, Mr. T. Wright, Alderman Noble; Mr. P. Fisher, Thompson, the historian of Boston; Mr. A. W. Stainburgh, Alderman Wise; Mr. H. Walkenson; Mr. Parry, of Sleaford; Mr. Wise, Mr. Short, Alderman Wright; Mr. Edward Munk, of Nottingham; Mr. Henry Munk, of Boston; Mr. N. Wedd, Messrs. Henry and T. Harwood, Messrs. James and John Bonfott, Mr. Dodson, Mr. Magnus Little, Mr. N. Cooke, and several other influential men of the borough.

The Vice-Presidents were Alderman Sharp, Mr. Thomas, and Captain Richardson.

The viands, together with their vinous accompaniments, which were excellent both as regards quantity and quality, were provided by Mr. Young, of the Nelson.

The usual loyal and patriotic toasts having been disposed of, the Chairman said he had then to propose, "The Right Rev. the Bishop and the Clergy of the Diocese, and the other Ministers of Religion." He felt it was unnecessary for him to make any remarks as to the merits of the Right Rev. Bishop of the Diocese, where the excellence of his character was so generally known and appreciated (Hear, hear). The clergy, too, including the members of the Dissenting congregations, were distinguished for an amount of zeal in the discharge of their duties, which, he ventured to say, was scarcely paralleled in the history of the Church (Hear, hear). Never, perhaps, since the Reformation had there been more true religious feeling pervading the country than at the present time—a feeling alike distinguished by an utter absence of intolerance on the one hand, and of cant on the other (Cheers). That this might long continue to be the case they must all fervently and ardently desire. It was most gratifying to observe this fact that in all meetings that take place, whether metropolitan or provincial, the clergy of the Church and the ministers of Dissenting congregations were to be found casting aside the distinguishing marks between the Church and Dissent, and uniting together with hand and heart in furtherance of religion and the cause of philanthropy (Hear, hear). He trusted that such a happy state of things might long continue to exist, and he had great pleasure in proposing "The Right Reverend the Bishop and the Clergy of the Diocese, and the other Ministers of Religion."

This toast having been drunk with becoming respect, the Rev. F. Newmarsh said he rose most unwillingly, and yet he sincerely felt the great compliment which had been paid to that order of which he was but an humble member. He deeply regretted the absence on that occasion of the excellent Vicar of Boston and his worthy co-labourer Mr. Coddington, because he knew that in the hands of either of these reverend gentlemen the task which devolved on him then to discharge would have been far more effectively accomplished. He had, therefore, to thank the company for that part of the toast which referred to the Right Rev. the Bishop and the clergy of the diocese. The remaining part of the toast would, no doubt, be acknowledged by his friend, the Rev. Mr. Matthews, in whose hands he left it, and with whom he hoped to be associated on all occasions, politically as well as socially. After what had been said by the Chairman in respect to the right rev. Prelate it was scarcely necessary for him to add anything. All must have observed the indefatigable zeal of the Bishop in visiting every part of his extensive diocese, his earnestness, his urbanity of manner, and his desire to obtain the confidence and to conciliate the good feeling of the laity of every denomination of the religious world. He was sure that the right rev. Prelate would be much gratified at hearing of the compliment that had been paid him by that company. The same feeling would, no doubt, be experienced by the clergy of the diocese. The liberal portion of that body rejoiced in the triumphant result of the last election; not only because an addition had been made of another independent and practical member to the Liberal side of the House of Commons, but also as an earnest that ere long this great county would throw off the fetters of unpopular influence and party prejudices, and imitate the noble example set by Boston (Hear, hear). He trusted that at no distant time South Lincolnshire would also take measures to send representatives to Parliament who would adequately represent the Liberal body in the House of Commons. The event which they were then commemorating was the return of Mr. Ingram to Parliament—a gentleman who had endeared himself to all parties by his unbounded liberality and munificence in support of all the charitable and educational institutions of his native town and county (Hear, hear). It could not but be interesting to them all to preserve that which must tend to the amelioration of society, and the benefit of our fellow-men. Society at large owed a debt of gratitude to Mr. Ingram for the diffusion of useful information, literature, and political knowledge, in a shape which at the same time promoted the arts and sciences, by the powerful agency of that paper which was circulated and read in every country where the English language was spoken (Hear, hear). On those grounds, he conceived that they were bound to rejoice exceedingly in the return of Mr. Ingram, and to hope that that return might be followed by many others of the same kind. In conclusion, he again thanked them sincerely for the kind compliment they had paid to the clergy of the Church of England—a compliment that was considerably enhanced when he knew that it came from many gentlemen there who were not members of that church (Cheers).

The Rev. Mr. Matthews said, as one of the other ministers of religion whose health had been so flatteringly drunk, he rose to return thanks on behalf of that fraternity of which he was an unworthy member. He congratulated the meeting upon the form in which the toast had been presented to that assembly. To him it was something novel, and he thought a most decided improvement had thus been made upon the old fashion (Hear, hear). The other ministers of religion were hitherto generally ignored. He admired the maxim of one of the great bodies—the order of Monks—who instead of lacerating their forms, and rendering themselves unfit for the duties that became them, adopted the maxim that Jesus Christ wanted healthy servants. There were the sick who wanted comforting, and the dying that required consolation. Those were services which were demanded from the ministers of religion, and which they were bound to render; while at the same time they performed the ordinary duties which they owed to the public generally (Hear, hear). He thought that the Dissenting Ministers of that country were a very useful class of people (Hear, hear). They had done much for science as well as for morality, social improvement, and political as well as religious liberty (Hear, hear). It might be said that that was a political meeting, and that as ministers of religion they had little to do with political gatherings. He honestly said he had great sympathy with that feeling; but he nevertheless thought that as a minister of religion it was his duty to take his place amongst them. He believed that religion should pervade everything, although some persons perhaps thought it was quite vulgar to acknowledge on all occasions the Supreme Giver, and that when religion pervaded commerce and science, and when it entered into the chambers of legislation, it was out of its place. He begged leave to differ from such an opinion, for he thought that then religion was where it ought always to be. He received their toast with thankfulness (Cheers).

The "Army and Navy" was then drunk. The toastmaster here called upon the company to fill their glasses to the brim, as it was the toast of the evening that was now about to be given.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, I rather fear that our enthusiastic toastmaster has somewhat put you in possession of the toast which I am about to propose. I wish, however, to make a few remarks before I introduce the name of the gentleman whose health I invite you to drink. It is no less a distinguished person than our hon. member and guest, Mr. Herbert Ingram (Here the company rose simultaneously to their feet, and cheered most enthusiastically). It is, I assure you, gentlemen, most gratifying to me to observe this manifestation on your part, because it relieves me from considerable embarrassment which I should otherwise feel in bringing this toast under your notice. It is one which I feel I am not introducing with that amount of zeal which it deserves. But I am quite sure from the enthusiastic feelings you have evinced at the bare mention of his name, that this company will fully respond to my wishes (Cheers). There is no doubt whatever that if I fail in my duty on the present occasion, you will kindly supply the omission (Hear, hear). At the risk of occupying your time for a few moments, I must refer to the career of the hon. member. Most of us in this room, at least a great number of us, must remember Mr. Ingram when a mere youth in this town. Most of us have had an opportunity of observing his career. All of us, I am sure, must feel proud and gratified at seeing our respected townsman placed in the eminent position he now occupies—a position which it is the pride and the desire of every British gentleman to attain (Cheers). That honour to him is, I am sure, considerably enhanced from the circumstance that it is to his native town he is indebted for the position he now holds. He has been returned to Parliament by those who knew him best, and who feel that he is worthy of the position to which they have elected him. There cannot be a greater satisfaction to a public man, after possessing the confidence of his constituency, than to know, as I believe he does, that he deserves that confidence (Hear, hear). I venture to say that a man of greater singleness of purpose, or one more disinterested in the discharge of the duties you have called on him to perform, is not to be found in the British House of Commons than our excellent friend Mr. Ingram (Cheers). Now, to refer to local matters is sometimes pleasing; and I am quite sure that, in connection with the business of this day, it will be additionally so. I shall not weary you with details. I think it, however, right to say that to him you are indebted in a great measure for a great boon to this town—the possession of a fluid of which I confess I do not at present see much around me (Laughter). But outside of these walls it is at all events ministers to the comfort and happiness of something like 20,000 individuals. We are again indebted to his untiring zeal, his indefatigable exertions, and the heavy contributions of his purse, for accomplishing and bringing about that which you have been for years desirous of seeing—namely, a railway communication between this town and the Midland districts (Cheers). In a few words I may tell you—and I can do it with confidence, because the fact is within my own knowledge—that, but for the onward energy of Mr. Ingram, the railway from Nottingham to Boston would have existed but in name, and not in reality, as I think we shall all witness within a period of eighteen months; and should his and our sanguine hopes be realised, we shall all be sensible of the fact that but for him that great measure would never have been accomplished. So much, then, has he done for his native town before he was called on by its inhabitants to represent their views in the British Parliament. Since that period Mr. Ingram has achieved in the town a task which perhaps it was difficult to have accomplished; but his kindness of manner, his conciliating disposition, and his anxiety to do justice to everybody, have brought together a once-shattered party—the Reformers of Boston (Hear, hear). To him we are indebted for the accomplishment of that fact; and we are bound to show our gratitude to him by fully appreciating what he has done. In the last Session of Parliament little opportunity was afforded to any gentleman in the House of Commons of distinguishing himself by motions, or speeches upon motions—because, perhaps, there never was a Session so singularly devoid of any question of public moment as the last. However, short and barren it was of great public questions, nevertheless, as far as the wants of the town were concerned, Mr. Ingram was not wanting, when he was applied to, to forward its interests (Cheers). I appeal to the company in this room, among whom there are doubtless many politically opposed to my hon. friend, although personally respecting him, to say whether we are not all indebted to him for the restoration of a very important postal communication between this town and distant parts of the Kingdom (Cheers). This boon we had long sought for in vain; and finally we have succeeded in obtaining it through the persevering exertions of Mr. Ingram. I am quite sure that all the constituents of Boston, irrespective of colour or party, be they pink or blue, when referring to Mr. Ingram upon any matter connected with Boston, will admit that they have ever found him willing to extend to them the hand of friendship, and that they have received the utmost attention from him. I am quite sure this will continue to be his course so long as he remains your representative. And I am equally sure that so long as this is his course, so long will you be desirous of continuing him as your representative (Cheers). We all know and feel that, in returning Mr. Ingram as our member to represent our wants and desires in Parliament, we have realised that happy expression of (I think) Mr. Layard, namely, of "putting the right man in the right place" (Cheers). I am unwilling, gentlemen, to occupy your time any longer, because I know that you are anxious to hear the observations which will no doubt be made by Mr. Ingram himself, and I shall, therefore, with the greatest possible pleasure conclude by repeating the toast, and giving you "The health of our distinguished member and guest, Herbert Ingram, Esq."

The toast was received with the utmost applause, and was accompanied by several rounds of cheers.

Mr. Ingram rose to return thanks, and spoke as follows:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—I must and ought to feel extremely grateful for this reception, and I think I can say it is indeed a very proud day, and most gratifying to me in every respect, when I see around me so many kind friends, many of whom I have known from my childhood. I can say with equal pleasure I have never lost a friend in Boston, but as years have rolled on I have always added to my friendships in this town. Gentlemen, it is peculiarly gratifying to me to see so many distinguished individuals here who have, at considerable personal inconvenience, honoured us with their company this evening—men of world-wide fame, and to whom the country is greatly indebted (Cheers). I have a right to feel proud, and to consider this as a day never to be forgotten by me. There is, however, one, and only one, other day in my life, you will excuse me for saying more memorable, and, if possible, more gratifying to my feelings—it was the day when the whole population of this town held up their hands before the hustings and elected me member for Boston (Great cheers)—I may say the member for Boston (Hear, hear)—and sent me to the most powerful and most dignified assembly in the world. I take the festival of this day as evidence that you do not repent, and that even my late opponents on personal and local grounds, do not regret it (Cries of "No, no"). We all know that for years the Conservative or Tory party in this town has sent members to Parliament to represent sometimes the West India, at others the East India interest; sometimes the banking interest; then, again, the China trade interest, or the landed interest; and sometimes a member to represent a large landed proprietor desirous of a Peerage. These members represented their own interests very well indeed, but not your interests, or the interests of the country at large. At the last election you, however, determined to elect a person to represent you and the country's interests. Your example has been followed in Nottingham and several other places, where they have elected men well known to the constituency, and not sent by particular parties or interests in London or elsewhere. I feel proud, I repeat, in representing my native town—a town populous and intelligent—a place which sent forth the Pilgrim Fathers, and who founded the new town of Boston; not a slave state, but a state whose inhabitants fought the battle of freedom, and successfully resisted taxation without representation (Hear, hear). I feel, also, proud in representing a population which has rescued, by its energy and perseverance, the fairest and most fertile part of England from the ocean, and made this part of the country the granary of England. I shall take this opportunity of giving some account of the late Session of Parliament. I took my seat on the 10th day of March last, and the same evening the important measure of the Boroughs and Counties Police Bill came before the House on the second reading. I voted against the measure because I considered that Government ought not to interfere with police arrangements throughout the country, in the way of inspection, because a part of the expense involved was to come from the Consolidated Fund. The Consolidated Fund is a fund supplied by the receipts from all the taxes; the taxes from the Excise, the taxes derived from stamps and property, in fact, the receipts of the Exchequer from all taxes. From the way this fund is used you would suppose that it came of itself from the floor of the House, instead of being a fund collected, as it is, from the hard earnings of the people. The bill was supported by the county members, who hoped to get a slice of the Consolidated Fund to pay the expense of their police. If it prove more efficient in protecting life and property, I shall not then grudge the money. The end and aim of all government is to protect life and property. No man would till the ground or rear the cattle if his property was not fully protected, and no country would be endurable unless life was held sacred. The bill was carried by 259 votes to 106. Then came the important business of voting the estimates, or money, for the expected expenses for the year 1856-57. As I stated on the hustings, I intended to support the Government of Lord Palmerston, and I gave them my vote for the estimates they submitted. The best proof of confidence is to trust a man with your

money. I must say, however, that the present method of spending the public money is very unsatisfactory. Parliament cannot hope that Ministers will look upon the expenditure very carefully. They have enough to do to keep a majority in the House. After the money is once voted—say, for instance, "a sum not exceeding 10,000,000*l.*, granted to her Majesty for the use of the Army"—Parliament from that moment has no control over it. The various departments may buy bad shoes, bad clothing, bad swords, bad guns; and Parliament does not even receive an account of the sums expended until after a year. Now I think it would be desirable to have Select Committees composed of members who would undertake to inquire and even inspect at times, the accounts and stores of the various departments. It must be admitted that our expenditure has gradually increased of late years; and it is quite time that we should be satisfied that we get full value for our money (Hear, hear). The important measure to abolish the Abjuration Act was brought in by Mr. Milner Gibson. The oath is to abjure the descendants of James II.; but as there are no descendants it is useless and absurd that this oath should be taken. It excludes Jews from sitting in Parliament, but does not hinder the election of Jews to Parliament. I voted with Mr. M. Gibson, and the bill passed through the House of Commons, but was thrown out in the Lords. Now, gentlemen, I come to a question which I must be excused if I at some length discuss—I allude to Mr. Muntz's motion respecting the Income-tax. A member who regularly attends the House is sure at times to offend some section of a constituency. One who keeps away it not so likely to do so—I believe my honourable colleague does not often offend you with his votes. I wish, however, to speak of him with the greatest respect. I am merely anxious to show you that it is almost impossible if a member attends regularly to vote to please all parties. Now let us see the exact words of Mr. Muntz's motion—"That in the opinion of this House an equitable adjustment of the Income and Property Tax is essential to the interests of the country." This, no doubt, reads very well; but does he show how it is to be done? Nothing of the sort. He might as well propose—"That in the opinion of this House a good dinner and a pot of beer are essential to the welfare of the labourer;" but unless he tells us where the dinner and the beer are to come from, it is foolish and childish to propose it. The House of Commons wisely voted the previous question by a large majority—more than three to one. This is a form of the House to get rid of resolutions brought forward without any useful purpose. Mr. Muntz did not answer the admirable speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but said the Ministers ought to find a remedy. I should think that the Cabinet Ministers themselves would be glad if a remedy could be found, for they admitted the inequality of the Income-tax. This tax, in my opinion, is not, however, one to be lightly treated. It now amounts to nearly 16,000,000*l.* per annum, and no man of sense would endanger this tax without suggesting a proper substitute. The Property and Income Tax is the natural mode of reducing the National Debt. This tax has brought you through the war uninjured in your finances. People, without consideration, say that an individual having land and houses for life only ought not to pay so much as a person who can leave property to children; but if you made such a difference as is here suggested, people possessed of land, &c., would make it over to children or some near relative, and the tax would soon be lost. Others say capitalise income: if this were the law persons would entirely escape who can best afford to pay. Cabinet Ministers' income is not worth one year's purchase; and if capitalisation took place they would be freed. Would this be equitable and just? You must handle the Property-tax gently and cautiously. I am too practical to be led away with mere words (Hear, hear). Do not misunderstand me, I think some improvements are necessary; and if any practical remedy can be proposed, I shall vote for it. A good deal of the injustice of the Income-tax arises from the way of its assessment and collection, and an inquiry is absolutely necessary (Hear, hear). I have given notice for a Select Committee, to inquire into the subject of the collection of the inland revenue. At any rate, you will not find me voting for a new tax in place of the Property-tax, the effect of which would be to throw the burden on the labouring classes, who now pay more than their fair share of the taxation of the country. Mr. Muntz lost his motion by 194 to 63. On the 19th of May the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed the Budget. It contained nothing new. I protested against the continuance of the Paper-duty, believing it to be a tax on the intelligence, the industry, and education of the country (Hear, hear). It is a tax by the repeal of which the finances would not suffer, because its abolition would give increased stimulus to trade. I have had occasion to defend this borough against the unfounded charges of the hon. and gallant member for Bristol (Mr. H. Berkeley), I think effectually. We all know that no ballot was required at the last election (Hear, hear). Who ever heard of a man bribing when he polls votes two to one to his opponent? It is simply ridiculous; and it is to me surprising that Mr. Berkeley injures his own cause so much by such foolish charges. In respect to the Maynooth Grant, Mr. Spooner brings on this motion generally when the summer is far advanced. His object is to take away an endowment for the education of the young men intended for the priesthood in Ireland—a small sum of 25,000*l.* per annum. I voted against Mr. Spooner—first, because I believe the money is spent for educational purposes; secondly, because I think it would be very foolish to irritate the people of Ireland for the saving of so small a sum (Hear, hear). Ireland requires repose, and it is cruel to make that country the cockpit of religious animosities. If this grant is repealed, the days of the Established Church are numbered. The Appellate Jurisdiction Bill was a measure to improve the Court of Appeal in the House of Lords. That improvement, however, was questionable; and it involved an expense of many thousands per annum. The slow way of getting through the law business in the House of Lords is not satisfactory; nevertheless, I believe their decisions are generally approved. The decision about Church-rates, and on many other important subjects, were, I believe, almost universally concurred in. The House of Commons wisely, in my opinion, threw out the bill. You all recollect, the great debate on the fall of Kars. On that occasion all the forces of the Conservative party were mustered to attack the Government. The Opposition even secured the support of what is called the Irish party; but the only result was, the fall of the Disraeli-Derbyite party, who were defeated by 303 to 176. That party, I believe, has never recovered the defeat, and is not likely to recover that fall. We may, indeed, say that there is now an utter absence of party. I, for one, do not regret it. Let all parties in the House get to work and reform the abuses in the expenditure of the country and in the various departments of the Government. There is plenty to do in those directions, and let party spirit rest for a time (Hear, hear). The state of the law is perfectly frightful. There is plenty of need here for reform. It seems to me that a perfectly new system is required. The other day a person brought an action against me. He said I copied his map of Sebastopol. Now my orders are always strict, not to copy anything. The person got only 1*s.* damages against me. The costs, however, were 90*l.* (Cries of "Oh, oh!"). Another debate respecting the Central American question and Mr. Crompton took place, in a violent onslaught on the Foreign Secretary, Lord Clarendon. This attack was defeated by an immense majority, as it deserved to be (Cheers). The country looks on that nobleman as the future Prime Minister. He is no doubt the ablest statesman of the present day (Hear, hear). In reference to agricultural statistics, the bill was withdrawn by Lord Palmerston, and will come on again next Session. Now I cannot see the slightest use in the measure. It is said it will be useful in regulating the prices for the future. It is just as likely to mislead, I think, as to inform. The consumption of bread-stuffs is a good deal regulated by the ability of the people to purchase as much as their families can consume. There is one important subject I must mention. There is a large party in this country who propose a national bank, not only in name, but in reality. That party must soon be heard in Parliament. It is quite right that the poor people of this country should have a bank to place their hard earnings in security. They have no place at present, but are deluded by high-sounding names of Royal British Banks, founded by Royal charter. They find to their sorrow they had better have wasted their earnings than have had shares in these wretched swindling concerns (Hear, hear). If you persuade a man to save, and he possesses even a small amount of property, he is more likely to be moral. Let the reformatory and other associations listen to

(Continued on page 457.)



## THE ART OF DINING.

THE  
SALLE MONTESQUIEU.

THE subject of dining is one whose importance no one will be inclined to deny; whatever his theory of life may be, it cannot exclude from a fundamental and prominent place the act of dining. In a modern comedy one of the characters exclaims, "Man is the creature of an hour, and that is the dinner hour!" Without falling into the extremes of epicureanism, we may acknowledge that there is infinite truth in the remark. We all look forward to that hour—that is, all who enjoy the *mens sana in corpore sano*—with unfeigned satisfaction; and, when it is past, there is an inward feeling that the great and crowning glory of the day is over, and what remains is an anti-climax. The keen interest of life is all waxing until then, and all waning afterwards, till we sink into the dream-chequered oblivion of sleep. We have known more than one candid soul who acknowledged that, having dined, they felt the real business of the day was over. As it is necessary to have this our first position well and properly established before we proceed further, we cannot do better than cite a few of the wise and pithy sentences on the subject of dining prefixed by Brillat Savarin to that immortal production of his, "La Physiologie du Goût;" the more especially as therein is drawn the important distinction which we shall have hereafter to enforce between mere feeding and dining. We will begin with the second aphorism:—"Animals feed; man eats; the intellectual man alone knows how to eat." 3. The destiny of nations depends on the manner in which they nourish themselves. 4. Tell me what thou eatest, I will tell thee what thou art. 5. The Creator, while making it an obligation that man should eat in order to live, incites him to do so by means of the appetite, and recompenses him by pleasure.

There are a round score of these profound dicta on the subject of eating generally, and of dining in particular—all equally fraught with philosophic importance, and happily expressed. The last of them is a perfect gem, a chef-d'œuvre; and, though not immediately bearing upon the branch of the subject we have at present in view, we cannot forbear quoting it. It is this:—"To invite one to your house is to take charge of his happiness during the whole time he remains under your roof." What a grand and noble view of hospitality is here presented—what a golden chain of smiling graces and charities lies veiled within the space of this little sentence! It sounds like one of the sublime articles of the Christian code, touching the heart and the understanding at one and the same time, and lending itself to infinite developments and applications. Private hospitality, however, is no part of our present subject, but that which should be its counterfeit—but is, unhappily, its opposite—public entertainment by mercenary hosts. We would say a word or two on the subject of taverns, eating-houses, and such means of obtaining a dinner extempore for base lucre as London affords.

To enter into a comprehensive and detailed description of the various

classes of dining establishments, and their distinguishing characteristics, as they are to be found in the City, the West-end, and the suburbs at each point of the compass, would entail a series of articles that would form a good-sized volume. We would limit ourselves to more general observations on the broad features which dining out of doors in London presents, particularly as compared with the Paris restaurant system. None who have had experience of the two can dispute the undoubted superiority in this respect of the Parisians. There is all the interval on this point between the two cities that divides civilisation from barbarism. Though, in point of chronology, we had the start of Paris in the establishment of public tables, where a meal could be had at a short notice for a moderate charge, and Dr. Johnson boasted of the superior happiness of the Londoner of his day in the possession of taverns and eating-houses—when once the Parisians adopted the notion, in the number, extent, organisation, and management of such

the adaptation of the meal to the animal's natural Tartar habits and rank in the order of created beings? Yet are these establishments called eating-houses and dining-rooms. The class we refer to presents some slight difference in degree, but the main characteristics are nearly identical. There is more or less discomfort, dirt, darkness, and nauseating effluvia. The inferior sort display the offered fare in their shop-windows, soddening in pewter wells of dun gravy, enveloped in a mist of sickly steam—a Phlegethon of Flesh-pots—presided over by bloated and pallid Carnifex, beneath whose awful knife and indiscriminate ladle, as the day wanes, the bones of sheep, oxen, and pigs whiten in the twilight, and the brown and greasy deluge sinks. In the nobler sort the culinary mystery is jealously guarded from the profane eye, revealing itself only to the profane nose through composite and overwhelming odours: the ocular attraction in the window consisting of raw meat, fish, and vegetables, heaped together

establishments, they went far beyond us, and have never halted in the career of improvement. Not only does the number of restaurants of the first, second, and third order far exceed that of ours, but in the general convenience of these places of refectory, the cleanliness and refinement of all their appliances, the cheerful brightness of everything about them, the great variety of articles offered for consumption, both in themselves and in their mode of preparation, and the comparatively greater cheapness, they have long put us to shame. A Parisian dinner, at whatever class of houses it may be obtained, is more or less adapted and appropriate to a civilised being. In London it is an insult and rebuke to refinement and good taste. With but very few exceptions, the man who has in this city to seek his dinner elsewhere than at a private table must, for the most part, bid adieu to light, fresh air, and all the amenities of civilised life, to coop himself up in a narrow wooden compartment resembling a stall for horses or oxen, in a dark and dismal apartment pervaded with a reeking atmosphere, rank with floating atoms of thrice-concocted animal matter, and having seated himself on a painfully-hard and narrow bench at a table covered with a cloth fantastically variegated with smears and shapes in gravy and condiment, on a background of dirt, is served with some sodden item (recommended as being "in prime cut") from an unvarying bill of fare ringing the dreary changes on the roasted or boiled flesh of mutton, oxen, or swine. The appearance which these viands present to the eye, and the savour they yield to the palate, are details into which for our own and the reader's sake we would refrain from entering. The imperative duty of repairing nature's spent forces thus austere discharged, the omnivorous wretch issues from the murky den—a sort of cook's shambles—and sallies forth to breathe the fresh air with the grim satisfaction of having for that day paid the penalty of hunger.

Is this dining? Is it even eating, as distinguished by the maxim of the distinguished philosopher quoted above, from the feeding of beasts; and does not feeding-time at the Zoological Gardens exhibit the process of bodily restoration in a higher point of view as regards the animal's natural Tartar habits and rank in the order of created beings?



DINNER AT THE SALLE MONTESQUIEU, IN PARIS.—"THE RECKONING."



THE SALLE MONTESQUIEU, IN PARIS.—THE KITCHEN.



confusedly; but whether with a notion of giving an idea of a profusion of good cheer—or of there being plenty more when what is cooked is consumed—or to stimulate the savage and ferocious element of hunger into sheer recklessness by the spectacle of bleeding joints, and green and acid crudities, we cannot say. The staple of fare differs little in these from that of the lower sort, as well as the amount of comfort and accommodation. There may be an item or two varying the monotony of roast and boiled, such as haricot mutton, Irish stew, and the like; the feet may rest on a clammy oil-cloth instead of grating on a sanded floor; but the same all pervading dubious flavour and savour, and the same dimness in the atmosphere, the same visible dirt, and haunting suspicion of criminal, clandestine uncleanness, reign in both.

Next above these, the eating-house and dining-room class, come the City chop-houses—your Joes, Toms, Sallies—crowded with hasty business men snatching an urgent meal in the midst of sales, bargains, correspondence, and calculations. The chop, the steak, the kidney, the sausage—all in fact, that may be broiled—they wander not beyond. There is a rough-and-ready Homeric simplicity in these repasts: a huge fire is in the room itself, spanned by a vast gridiron like a prison window, on which frizzle, char, and exude an army of broils, the broiler standing by, clad in pure white, tong and fork in hand, watching, turning, and transferring to the plate each in turn. There is a bustling hurry about these places which gives no time for reflection; and, if the cheerfulness and serenity which should accompany a meal are not precisely its adjuncts here, at least gloom and melancholy are banished, and the element of dirt is modified into unalmost inoffensive cleanliness.

Going a step higher, we have the old-fashioned tavern and the hotel dining-room. These may be classed together, for though they present differences in slight points—marking here a more confirmed and adherence to old-fashioned forms and prejudices, there a more advance towards modern liberation and freedom from arbitrary rules—they are still in the same category of disgraceful sluggishness, and subjection to century-old notions and unalterable routine. There is as little variety in the bill of fare of these houses as in the manner kind we have described—the roast or boiled joint is the single attraction they offer, with the exception of a few stereotyped made-dishes—when made, or according to what known culinary code, would puzzle the shrewdest connoisseur to determine. When these latter are ordered, cumbrous silver dishes are usually brought into requisition, and something solemn and imposing, like an exhibition of church plate, takes place; but all this dazzling machinery ends in the production of a few tasteless scraps of an unrecognisable meat, whelmed in a thick yellowish brown sauce, to which a profusion of sliced pickled gherkin imparts the chief and only flavour beyond the vague greenness. The prices of these meals, which at least are, though unrefined, wholesome (except as regards the aforesaid made dishes), though monotonous, conducted with cleanliness, order, and some regard to the susceptibilities of the nostrils, the prices are absurdly disproportionate to the meagreness of the entertainment, varying from three to five shillings. There is generally no great deficiency of light in these places; but a moral gloom hangs over them almost as bad. Oppressive dreariness of soul accompanies the diner in the first-rate tavern, which he usually strives to banish with strong sherry and port; but, if he be alone, the effort surely fails.

Of late a new and better class of dining establishment has been started, where a greater degree of briskness and alacrity is exhibited. The fare, it is still labours under the charge of coarseness and monotony; but at any rate there is a rapid alternation of various joints, interspersed with fish. The made-dishes are a little more varied, and satisfactory as specimens of cookery. There is cleanliness—there is a certain degree of brightness and cheerfulness—and the price is moderate. We speak of Simpson's in the Strand, and the Wellington dining-rooms. These are a step in the right direction; and, from the custom which they attract at all seasons, it is evident that success would attend a further improvement.

We do not wish to advocate nothing but the French *cuisine*. Let only a strong graft of the French system be added to the sturdy English trunk, and the result would be surely welcomed with gladness. Notwithstanding all that has been said as to our being a domestic people, and not out-of-door livers like the French, there is an immense population of diners abroad in London who are shamefully provided for by existing establishments. While the French restaurants have been making rapid strides, and daily improving in the variety of cheer, and the refinement and comfort of their shops, we have remained almost in the same state, and following the same beaten track. The lower class of dining-places especially call for reform; and, were a better system adopted in those of middle rank, the amelioration would soon probably spread to those below. With larger establishments, a more varied and better meal, under more cheerful and agreeable circumstances, and at a comparatively lower price, could undoubtedly be secured.

We give this week two Illustrations representing scenes from the interior of the most recent novelty in dining establishments which has made its appearance in Paris—viz, the Salle Montesquieu. From the vast scale of this establishment, the peculiar system adopted in working it, and the extraordinary cheapness as well as excellence of the fare it affords, it is undoubtedly one of the greatest curiosities of Paris, as well as an important example of what may be achieved in the way of economy and increased convenience and refinement by judicious management and ingenious combination.

The Salle Montesquieu was set up by a M. Duval, after having made several experiments of the system on a small scale in various quarters of Paris. Aiming at a lower scale of prices than he had yet been able to offer, he saw it would be necessary to become his own butcher, and to found a much larger establishment. The Salle is a vast lofty hall, capable of accommodating at least 2000 people. The cooking is entirely conducted by a steam apparatus, and, curiously enough, takes place in the very same apartment in which the dinners are served. The kitchen stands in the centre of the hall, and round it are dressers, or counters, on which the dishes are placed as they are ordered, and across which the communication between the waiters and the cooks takes place. The process of cooking is conducted without giving rise either to smoke or any unpleasant odour. The cooks, eleven in number, may be seen through the compartments of the cooking department, busily preparing the day's fare—all dressed in a uniform costume, with clean white aprons and sleeves, and presenting a most satisfactory appearance of neatness and cleanliness. A number of the apparatus employed, as many as a thousand dinners are served within the hour. This was the average number served during the period of Queen Victoria's Visit to Paris from five in the morning until nine. The average number of diners during this period was from 6000 to 7000; the general average on ordinary days being between 3500 and 4000. The consumption of meat during the interval of the Queen's Visit was 1800 lb. a day; 500 lb. of this was beef, which was converted into boudin, and the remainder—beef, veal, and mutton—roasted, &c., by the steam process. The average consumption of meat is now one thousand pounds a day, four hundred of which are converted into soup and boudin, and six hundred roasted and dressed in various ways. During the Queen's visit the amount of bread consumed daily was 600 pounds, 70 quarts was the consumption of haricot beans, and of potatoes from 20 to 25 bushels. About 1800 bottles of wine and 2400 bottles of beer, 1000 demi-tasses of coffee, and 40 quarts of brandy in the shape of *petits verres*, was the liquid consumption; leaving out the *can de selz* which is supplied *ad libitum*—each table having a fountain in the centre, giving forth a bubbling gaseous stream unceasingly. The mode of taking the money also deserves notice. On entering the establishment a card is placed in your hand, marked with a number, according to the number of the party about to dine. On this card is a list of the various articles of consumption, with the price of each annexed. As each article is ordered, one or more marks

direction; and there is no doubt that, besides the economy resulting from these establishments, by propagating ideas of refinement and bringing the lower classes together under influences inculcating order, cleanliness, and good manners, a great amount of social improvement may be expected of them.

## THE ASSUMED PREROGATIVE IN MATTERS OF PEACE AND WAR.

[SECOND ARTICLE.]

IN our former article on this interesting subject it was satisfactorily shown that, from the time of the Conquest down to that of Henry VIII., the right of the nation, through Parliament, to advise and co-operate with the Crown in matters of peace and war, and other affairs of State, was undoubted, and habitually exercised. Under Elizabeth the practice fell into desuetude, but the right was never formally brought in question. It was under the Stuarts that the opposite principle was first distinctly asserted; and discussions ensued which, although they came to no definite conclusion, were, upon the whole, eminently in favour of the popular right. When the Commons addressed James I. (Dec., 1621) in favour of a war in support of the Palatinate, and against the proposed Spanish match, and upon other matters of State policy, the King roughly rebuked them for usurping his prerogative, and "meddling with things far above their reach," enjoining them never to "presume" to do the like again. But the Commons did "presume," nevertheless, and sent a reply to his Majesty, who was then enjoying the sports of Newmarket, in which they declared "that the honour and safety of the King and his posterity, the welfare of religion and state of the kingdom was at no time unfit for Parliamentary consideration; not that they took upon themselves the power of determining, but, as loyal subjects, to demonstrate such things to his Majesty which they were not assured could otherwise come so clearly and fully to his knowledge." They said further, "that the King thought their actions an encroachment upon his prerogative, and they thought the King's expressions an infringement of their liberties," and this being "a great discouragement to business, they resolved to give over all business till they had an answer to their petitions." To this the King sent an answer, in which he argued the case at great length; the Commons rejoined with a strongly-worded protest, which his Majesty with his own hand tore out of the journal book, after which the matter remained some time in abeyance. The subsequent conduct of the King, however, amounted to a concession of the Parliamentary demand. Being in want of money, he called a Parliament in 1624, and told them "that he craved their advice in a matter of great importance," namely, "the match of his son, wherein he had spent much time with great cost in long treaties." He reiterated the whole of the negotiations to them, and "desired them again to advise him what was best to be done for the good of his son and of his grandchildren, assured them that it was *res integra* before them, *he being engaged neither way*." The Duke of Buckingham then made to both Houses "a long narrative of all the transactions accompanied by the Prince's attestation," in the course of which every branch of foreign policy was discussed and submitted; after which "both Houses concur that the King could not with honour or safety proceed in the treaties with Spain." And to fortify the same the Commons gave their reasons and presented them to the King, &c.; in the course of which they recommended armed interference in support of the Elector Palatine. The King then came down to Parliament, "thanked them for their advice, but particularly the gentlemen of the Lower House." With respect to the Palatinate he said "that he had been all his lifetime *Rea Pacificus*—was unwilling to enter into a war but upon necessity; that he had, since the sitting of the Parliament, hopes of obtaining better conditions for the restitution of the Palatinate; but could not reject their advice, only must first consider how this course might agree with his conscience and honour, and then how he should raise forces for that purpose;" and "before they engaged him in a war, he would have them consider the difficulties, and what was requisite thereunto." After further discussion of the merits of the various questions involved; "he bid them show him the means how he might do what they would have him, and the money should be disposed of by their own deputies. And he promised that, though war and peace were the peculiar prerogatives of kings, he would not treat nor accept of peace without first consulting them." Here we have a distinct submission of questions of peace and war to Parliamentary deliberation, with merely a reservation of the prerogative, just as the words "without prejudice" often enter into a lawyer's letter proposing "terms," &c. But this was not all. After some further discussions, the Prince and the Duke of Buckingham announced to Parliament "that the King had declared to them that he was satisfied in honour and conscience, he might in this case undertake a war; but for the manner of declaring it he would take the Parliament's advice."

In the year following Charles I. came to the throne, and at the first meeting of Parliament went over all the heads of existing foreign relations, and "left the whole to their consideration;" at the same time reminding them that "as they had led his father into it (the war), so their assistance should not now be wanting." There is, in our opinion, no disputing the soundness of this doctrine, that the country exercising a controlling authority over the State, in matters of peace and war, should also be responsible for supplying the necessary means; it is a principle the converse of which we would also insist upon.

Passing over the time of the Commonwealth, which was an exceptional period, we come to that of Charles I., in the course of which the old contest between the Crown and the Parliament was renewed; the King asserting that the sole right of making peace and war lay in him; the Commons, on the contrary, representing "that Parliaments had a right to be consulted in matters that relate to peace, war, and alliances;" and they were sometimes consulted in these matters, and at other times when they were not, insisted upon advising the Crown. "Neither threats nor flattery could induce the Commons to depart from their rights; and they so far intermeddled in matters of peace and war (1677), as to advise the King not to make any peace but such as should reduce the French to the terms of the Pyrenean treaty." This called forth an angry answer suggesting the prerogative, but which in no wise deterred the Commons from their purposes. In the following year when "worse designs were in the forge and upon the anvil;" namely, the subversion of the Protestant religion; "my Lord Chancellor Nottingham, who had no participation in those dark councils, opened matters fairly, and gave an account of what leagues and treaties were perfected, or in agitation, and declared that the King desired the advice of his Parliament therein, and the Commons thought themselves so far to have the right to interpose with their advice in matters of peace, war, and alliances that they desired to see these leagues and treaties, which was granted." They made an address to the Crown, which "suited not with the projects afoot;" and "the Ministers had recourse to another evasion, and made the King say that, having asked the advice of both Houses, he would take no resolution without the Lords' concurrent advice." This was so far from satisfying or silencing the Commons, that, "as further vindication of their right," they addressed the King to remove the Ministers who had persuaded him to make that reply.

William III. constantly addressed the Parliament on the subject of the war, its policy, and the negotiations from time to time set on foot with regard to it; and in announcing the preliminaries of the Treaty of Ryswick, distinctly referred to it as one calculated to bring to an honourable termination "the war which he had undertaken by their advice."

In like manner Queen Anne, whose reign was almost wholly occupied with the War of the Spanish Succession, kept up a constant interchange of communications with the Parliament on the subject; and, in June, 1712, in accordance with a promise made by her at the opening of the Session, and afterwards repeated by the Lord High Treasurer, came down to the House of Peers, and made a long speech to the two Houses, in which, after observing that "the making of peace

and war is the undoubted prerogative of the Crown," she stated, with minute precision, "the terms upon which peace might be made." Some pretend that this was a matter of caution on the part of the Lord Treasurer, who "determined to conclude nothing without the previous sanction of Parliament." The House of Commons, with little difficulty, and the House of Lords, after a high debate, presented addresses approving of the proposed treaty, which was signed in the April following.

But enough of precedents in our own case—the whole history of Europe since the disruption of the Roman Empire by the incursion of the northern nations (down to a comparatively recent period) confirms the general position that, in matters of peace and war, the Sovereign acted with the concurrent advice of the people. In the German Empire, the great fountain of Gothic institutions, the discretion and authority in matters of peace and war, at any rate in the latter, was from the earliest times down to the sixteenth century entirely in the Diet; and in the reign of Maximilian I. we have a striking instance of the firmness with which that body adhered to their own way of thinking in opposition to the earnest appeals of the Sovereign. Maximilian was most anxious to undertake an expedition into Italy to oppose Charles VIII. of France in the "general interests of Europe;" and assembled a Diet, before which he painted in strong colours the necessities of the case. The Diet listened, but was callous to the appeal. Indifferent to "theoretical notions of the balance of power," and the threatened dangers arising from the preponderance of France in Italy, their chief object was the establishment of internal tranquillity and the suppression of anarchy within the Empire itself, and "they declared their resolution not to grant any supply of men or money till the internal peace of Germany was secured." Maximilian made all the concessions in his power towards this desired object, but still failed of getting the reward he expected, in the shape of martial equipments, and was obliged to abandon the war policy upon which he was bent. No one who calmly considers this passage in history will be able to deny that the triumph of the popular control over Royal ambition was advantageous to Europe, and a gain to the cause of humanity.

The Treaty of Westphalia virtually abolished this important power of the Diet, by giving individual Princes the right of making peace, war, and alliances of their own accord;—and what a chapter of wrong, intrigue, and confusion has been the consequence.

It was not till the end of the fifteenth century that the system of diplomacy as an art and business came into vogue; and it was precisely at this time that the old popular rights and liberties began to be overridden, and the Sovereign authority everywhere exalted to supremacy. The consequence was that Sovereigns intrigued for their own personal advantage, and to satisfy a vain personal ambition, and did many things which were contrary to the interests of their subjects and of humanity at large; and which even if they had been the reverse, no popular authority could have had the face to do. Would Catholic France, for instance, have sanctioned the notion of an alliance with the Turks against Christian Germany, which the chivalrous Francis I. entered into merely as a means of injuring his rival Charles V.? The negotiations for the Treaty of Westphalia, thwarted by Mazarin, were protracted for eleven years, and even then were rendered nearly abortive by the exclusion of Spain and Portugal from the general measure of peace. Would these things have been tolerated if they had come in review before any Constitutional assembly? Would any representative body, however degraded by impure influences, have sanctioned the enormous perjury and fraud practised by Louis XIV. in all his transactions with Spain? To take a case within our own time. If the communication which the Czar Nicholas made to Sir Hamilton Seymour in the early part of the spring of 1853, respecting the proposed plunder and division of the territories of the Porte had been made public, would any Minister have dared to hold the language which "ce bon Aberdeen" did on this very subject, down to a late period of the Session, and until all hope of escape from meeting the difficulty was dispelled by the active and unmistakable operations of the Czar? Would any Minister, that warning being made public, have dared to suffer the ruinous delay in warlike preparations, which was within an ace of sacrificing the cause? And can a nation have confidence in the foreign policy of its rulers, in the motives which inspire them, the extraneous influences which guide them, whether in Turkey, Greece, or Naples, when they see continuing in office the very men who consented to become the depositaries of that nefarious project, and who to the last concealed it from the country? For, he it borne in mind it is to the Imperial pique of his Majesty of Russia that we are indebted for its being published at all; and this brings us in conclusion to the only point that remains to be considered in this matter, and that is in what manner the public may be most conveniently informed of the state of its foreign relations.

When Parliament is sitting scarcely an evening passes without some question being put to the Ministers upon some point or other of foreign policy, to which replies "so far as considerations of the public service will permit," are usually very courteously given. But Parliament only sits six months (sometimes less) in the year; and during all the other six months the public is absolutely without authentic—at least, without official—information on any of these interesting topics. We think the remedy for this anomaly will be found in resorting to the Press—the legitimate, untiring, sleepless informant upon all matters of public interest. There might, perhaps, at first, be some jealousy of so far recognising an organ of intelligence which red-tapeism has always looked upon with distaste and disdain; but a beginning was made when the War Secretary saw fit to send copies of his despatches from the seat of operations to newspapers for publication; and we think that his example might be followed by the Foreign Secretary with very great advantage to the public. All the Continental Governments, (having no Parliamentary assemblies) avail themselves from time to time of the newspapers for the publication of important documents. Why should not our Government do the same, and supply to the journals, officially, a *précis* of their policy, even of negotiations in progress, so far as may be done without prejudice to their successful issue? Men in office, it is well known, already make use of the Press pretty largely to advocate their views, or to defend their conduct; but these articles being published anonymously and unofficially, carry no responsibility, and can have but little weight. Their statements may be disavowed and contradicted; their arguments, if found inconvenient, may be controverted—perhaps on the same inspiration, perhaps even by the same pen; and by all such proceedings the character both of public men and of the Press is damaged and degraded, and the public are brought to look upon both with suspicion and disrespect. This is not as it should be in an age of civilisation and enlightened progress like our own; and we hope the day is not far distant when our foreign policy may be so pure, so rational, and so consistent as to bear inspection in the broad light of day; and that the faithful reflex of it may always be found in the Public Press.

THE address to the late Bishop of London has received 657 signatures, including those of the two Archdeacons of the Diocese, all the Rural Deans, 589 Incumbents of parishes or districts, licensed Curates or Chaplains, and 43 clergymen who, being now resident, or having recently been licensed in the diocese, were desirous to express their cordial concurrence in those sentiments of affectionate regret which the Bishop's resignation of his see has called forth.

ORIGIN OF THE WORD "JOLLY."—Bishop Stillingsfleet, in his "Origines Britannicæ," p. 352, ed. 1837, speaking of Feasts, &c., remarks:—"At which time, among the northern nations, the feast of the New Year was observed with more than ordinary jollity; thence, as Olaus Wormius and Scheffer observe, they reckoned their age by so many *Jolas*; and Snorro Sturleson describes this New Year's feast just as Buchanan sets out the British Saturnalia, by 'feasting and sending presents or New Year's gifts to one another.' Thence some think the name of this feast was taken from *Jola*, which in the Gothic language signifies 'to make merry.'"—From Notes and Queries.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.—Letters from the city of Mexico to the 2nd ult. say that the difficulty between Great Britain and the Republic seems to be rapidly approaching a crisis. The British Legation was closed on the 2nd ult., the Mexican Government failing to comply with the requisition respecting the Tepic affair. The British Charge had removed to Tacubaya, there to await further instructions from his Government. In the mean time British squadrons are to be in readiness to act both on the Gulf and west coasts of Mexico should it be decided to push matters to that extremity in enforcing reclamations.



BANQUET TO HERBERT INGRAM, ESQ., M.P.

(Continued from page 451.)

this (Hear). The savings bank is not guaranteed by the State, and besides it is only open on certain days, and quite useless to the labouring population in many districts. Who ever heard of a highwayman with a balance at his banker's? (Laughter) The Joint-stock Bank of England declared a dividend last half-year of 68,572*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* This corporation gets a day's work for nothing from 4,000,000 of the population, besides allowing for a fair interest on their capital. The profit is principally derived from the circulation of notes which ought to belong to the country. We are met with objections that it is not the province of the State to issue notes and receive moneys. It does so already—the Post-office receives at present on account of the Government certain moneys, and remits the same to any part of the empire. The Government issues also Exchequer and Deficiency Bills, but these are saddled with interest, and the public, as usual, have to pay all the time. The Bank of England issues bills, and gets large interest as profit. This National Bank I propose should receive deposit accounts at interest, and also the smallest sums from the poor, who should be entitled to withdraw their money without notice, receiving interest at the same time; and in order to avoid danger during political excitements, the Government should have the option of giving at the rate of three-and-a-quarter per cent stock for all sums in the deposit account. There could be no possible objection to issuing *1*l.** notes; it would save the wear and loss of gold; sufficient bullion must be, however, always in hand to pay all notes on demand. Not many years will elapse before a Chancellor of the Exchequer will be forced to found a National Bank, which has now become an absolute necessity. Gentlemen, there is another question deeply concerning the agricultural population—I mean free-trade in, or free transfer of, land; I think the county courts might be made registration courts for the transfer of land in small quantities. This would produce a great and good effect on our agricultural labouring population, as they might then be able to procure land without the enormous expenses at present attending the transfer of such properties (Cheers). I am in favour of an immediate extension of the county franchise, so as to give votes to persons living in 104 houses; and the joining of parts of the adjacent counties to small boroughs, I think, would prove of great advantage to boroughs of less than 10,000 inhabitants. As to any more extensive reform no one can hope for it at present. Gentlemen, the conclusion of a war is a great blessing to the country. We need it may be lasting. You must say this of Lord Palmerston—that he found the country dissatisfied and the army disorganised—he restored confidence and concluded a peace (Cheers). Our fleet and the Imperial fleet of France are now about sailing for Naples. I wonder if anything will be said about the freedom of the press to the King of Naples (Hear, hear). The subject puts me in mind of the old saying, "the pot calling the kettle blackface" (Laughter). Now I think the policy of interference is questionable unless it is followed up by strong measures. I cannot help noticing the remarks of a right hon. Baronet (Sir James Graham) made recently in the north of England. I must protest against such narrow suppositions that we can derive any benefit by Russia being kept unevilsed. I believe that as soon as she gets more closely connected with other nations through trade and commerce she is less likely to be aggressive and warlike, and we shall be glad to supply her wants as she increases in civilisation (Hear, hear). I am sorry to see that some persons of late have addressed large classes of working men trying to set them against their employers, and urging them to demand an increase of wages. They do not consider that this country has to compete with the whole world, and that an increase of only one shilling per week to each person must soon make the employer bankrupt, and close the factory. The workpeople would then be left without any means of subsistence. These people do an immense amount of mischief to the working classes, and show themselves totally ignorant of even the rudiments of political economy. The chairman has kindly alluded to my exertions to promote the local interests of the borough. I think he gives me that praise which he justly deserves himself. The water supply to this town, I am sure, without Mr. Staniland, would not have been completed. I am glad I assisted in bringing about this object, as it must be of the greatest benefit, and it has made Boston the healthiest town in England (Loud cheers). The alterations now made in the Post-office arrangements I certainly feel pleased are so beneficial; and I must publicly acknowledge the kindness and attention of my friend, Mr. Wilson, the Secretary to the Treasury, and of the noble Duke the Postmaster-General, for so readily complying with your just demands in this matter. The direct railway to bring Nottingham in connection with the port of Boston I think now may be said to be on the eve of accomplishment, and I expect it will prove of the greatest advantage to the town. The engineer, Mr. Stephenson, is well pleased with the river and port, and reports that it is well calculated for the export of the midland coal and the trade generally, as well as for the return of timber, &c., to the Nottingham district. This railway, I am sure, will benefit the shareholders as well as the town. I hope I have, considering my engagements, been attentive to all applications, no matter from what party I receive them, and I hope I have carried out my pledge on the hustings, when elected—that I considered myself the representative of all; in fact, as member for Boston. I am sure, if I have been guilty of neglect, it is not from intention; it is from inadvertence (Hear). Gentlemen, I must again thank you sincerely for your kindness to me on this occasion, which amply repays me for my exertions and the many nights I have passed without my usual repose. That I may keep your confidence is my greatest desire. I wish you every happiness and prosperity. Gentlemen, I shall just conclude by answering a question put to me by a friend in this room. He asked me "What is your motive for going into Parliament?" My answer is, that the wish to serve my native town and my country is a sufficient motive. (Great cheering). I leave this legacy to my children—that I served you and the country usefully and faithfully, and I trust I shall not go unrewarded in another and brighter world. (The hon. gentleman then resumed his seat amid the most deafening and continuous cheering.)

Mr. W. D. Cooper proposed—"The Members of the House of Commons, coupled with the name of the hon. member for Pontefract, Mr. Oliveira?"

Mr. Oliveira, in returning thanks, said he was deeply sensible of the honour conferred upon him in calling upon him to return thanks for the House of Commons. The hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. Cooper) who had proposed the toast had entered at some length upon the defects which attached to it as to all human institutions, but he failed to point out some of those bright spots which he (Mr. Oliveira) would be glad to bring under their notice if time had permitted him to enter at any length upon the subject. He must, however, remind them that those defects did not apply to such members as the hon. gentlemen who represented them, and who, like himself, were in a position beyond the range of any influence, and perfectly at liberty to vote as they thought fit (Hear). With regard to the House of Commons itself, that important branch of the Legislature was no new institution; its historical character had settled itself in the affections of the people, and it had ever been regarded as the stronghold and the protector of the interests and liberty of the country (Hear, hear). Although that House was divided into various parties, and although individual members might, like himself, have particular objects in view, which they prosecuted with vigour and determination, yet when the common cause of the country called for their union they could forget party differences and disregard the special objects they might have in view, in order—as evidenced during the late war—to join in the prosecution of any national object with that determination which was due to the country and to Europe. In any great cause the unity and spirit of the House of Commons was not open to a question. He (Mr. Oliveira) need only refer to the period when Lord Palmerston took the reins of Government, at which time no man in the country possessed the confidence of the people to such an extent as the noble Lord. Such was the general feeling throughout England, and the House of Commons only reflected the general feeling when it placed him at the head of affairs; nor had the country or the House erred in its judgment, for the noble Lord had guided the helm of State with dignity and honour, and he trusted he would continue to do so still (Hear, hear). The hon. member had entered into some details with reference to the measures of last Session, and he (Mr. Oliveira) only referred to the subject because their guest had passed over his own courageous defence of the purity of election in Boston. With regard to the particular question in which he (Mr. Oliveira) was interested—namely, the reduction in the Wine-duties—he could not regard the subject in any other light than essentially a question of Free-trade, and one which had important bearings upon our relations with France, Portugal, and Spain. He was unwilling to trespass any further upon the attention of the company; but he could not conclude without strongly impressing upon that constituency, in common with others, the necessity of their representatives urging upon the attention of Government some reduction in the income-tax. There was, he was well

aware, a strong feeling in the country in favour of lightening by some means a tax which pressed so heavily upon its industry (Cheers).

Mr. Ingram rose to propose the next toast, and was again received with prolonged cheers. As soon as silence was restored, he said, the duty which devolved upon him of proposing the toast of "The Mayor and Town Council" was one which he felt peculiar pleasure in discharging. If the Mayor of that borough possessed no other claim to his respect than the strict impartiality and great kindness with which he had acted during the late election, it would be sufficient to induce him to request for the toast the warm reception which it merited (Hear, hear). The rectitude and honesty with which the Mayor had discharged his civic duties during the last three years gave him claims to the gratitude of every one present, and he (Mr. Ingram) felt quite satisfied that it would be impossible to have a more deserving gentleman at the head of local affairs. He had great pleasure in giving the toast, namely, "The Mayor and Town Council of the Borough," coupling with it the name of his worthy friend the Vice-Chairman, Captain Richardson (Cheers).

Captain Richardson said he had great pleasure in adding his testimony to that of their hon. member respecting the estimable qualities of their worthy Mayor, who had given important aid to him and others in carrying out several measures for the improvement of the borough. The Chairman had referred to the hon. member's exertions for the supply of pure water to Boston, he (Captain Richardson) believed that to be one of the greatest blessings ever conferred upon Boston (Hear, hear). The railway in connection with the midland counties, and for which they were also indebted to Mr. Ingram, would, he had no doubt, be of the greatest benefit to the borough. He had no doubt that the railway to Nottingham would cause both an import and export trade with the port of Boston which they did not now possess, and, in fact, never could without that railway; and he for one was glad to hear from the chairman that it was likely to be completed in eighteen months (Hear, hear). It had always been his opinion that it was the only branch of rail which would be calculated to benefit Boston. The speaker concluded by entering into particulars respecting the best mode of improving the port, which he expressed an anxious wish to see, sooner or later, carried out.

Mr. G. P. Tuxford, of the *Mark Lane Express*, rose to propose the next toast, "Prosperity to Agriculture." Speaking to a Lincolnshire audience, he felt that it was not necessary to say much on the subject of agriculture in order to secure for the present toast a hearty reception. The prosperity of agriculture he regarded as comprehending the welfare of this country, and the toast was in reality an embodiment of one which he had been informed was omitted on account of the lateness of the hour—viz., "Prosperity to the Trade and Commerce of Boston" (Hear, hear). Whatever might be said to the contrary, he felt certain that whenever agriculture no longer flourished within these realms—whenever other countries had to be relied upon to provide grain to sustain the millions who were daily increasing within these isles—that time would see England's destiny fixed. He repeated, when this country was no longer able to produce crops to feed her people, and became dependent upon the interest or capriciousness of Transatlantic, Russian, or Colonial growers for the necessities of life, it seemed to him that, having no longer within itself the means of supplying the nation's greatest want—the very staff of life—England necessarily must, like the Roman Empire of old, be on the eve of its decline and fall (Hear, hear). He trusted, however, that the natural resources of this country had not yet reached their meridian splendour; he felt certain they had not when he considered the proud position it held amongst the nations of the world. The farmers of Lincolnshire were capable of setting an example to the universe in agricultural matters, and they were quoted as an authority in countries where the science of agriculture was not so advanced. Knowing these circumstances, as he did, he felt that the task of proposing "Prosperity to Agriculture"—a toast which was so identified with their common welfare—was one easy to perform, and pleasing of accomplishment. And further, he felt it to be no common distinction, no ordinary compliment to be present on such an occasion, and to propose, in his native town, such a toast, while he firmly believed the men of that county fully capable of appreciating it. At that late hour he would, therefore, leave it in their hands, only promising that the noble Lord (Lennox, brother of the Duke of Richmond) who would respond, was much better qualified to do justice to the subject.

The toast having been duly honoured,

Lord William Lennox, being loudly called upon, said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I can only attribute to the fact of my belonging to an agricultural family the honour which is conferred upon me in allowing me to address you this evening. I am proud to say that my father, my grandfather, and my ancestors for many generations, were all what are commonly called efficient farmers, in the county of Sussex (Hear, hear); and I am equally proud to claim relationship with the Duke of Richmond, because I firmly believe that in his person the stock has not degenerated (Hear). I can take upon myself to say, as allusion has already been made to my brother's service in the Peninsula, that I believe he feels greater pride in receiving a medal at the Smithfield Cattle Show than he has in wearing a war medal conferred upon him for the services which have been so flatteringly adverted to, and I conscientiously believe that, great as his pride may be in possessing the title he has inherited from his ancestors, he considers the title of a British farmer, and the reputation of being the friend of the British farmer, a greater honour than the dual coronet he wears (Loud cheers). Mr. Tuxford has told you that I can speak to the point on questions of agriculture; but I must be permitted to remind you that the younger sons of the British aristocracy are generally made food for powder; in other words, they are placed either in the Army or in the Navy. Six of my brothers entered those professions. With regard to estates—we have none; we are launched upon the world with our wits as our only fortune. We are, in fact, precisely in the position of the man described by one of the poets, who said—

—When he puts his hat upon his pate,  
He claps a ring round his whole estate—

(Laughter). I myself entered the Army before I was fifteen years of age, and I certainly had no opportunity of seeing any tillage, unless, indeed, the blood-stained field of Waterloo could be considered to afford an example; in any case it was a poor one; and on the subject of stock I must say that that which belonged to the commissariat department savoured very much of Pharaoh's lean kine (Loud laughter). In fact, gentlemen, I am very much like the gentleman described by Sheridan, who said he had no stock except a pair of ponies and a pointer, and no land except that in which the mignonette grew outside his own windows (Renewed laughter). As a citizen of the world, however, I can talk of the prosperity of agriculture without being either a landowner or a stock-owner, and I have no hesitation in saying that the progress of agriculture has made very great strides of late. I have heard a great many men say that the farmers of the present day are not what they used to be. They are not. They are men of education and science, acquainted with and able to test the value of modern improvements. I am happy to congratulate the farmers of Lincolnshire upon the state of agriculture in this county. I have never seen land more beautifully drained and cultivated; it is, in fact, a pleasure to look at it (Loud cheers). The noble Lord then concluded with a high eulogium upon the Press, which he begged to propose as the next toast, coupling with "The Press" the names of Mr. Herbert Ingram and Mr. Shirley Brooks (Cheers).

Mr. Shirley Brooks, who was received with loud cheers, said that the pleasant duty of responding to the toast just offered by the noble Lord very unexpectedly devolved upon him, for up to within a very short time he had fully expected it to have been replied to by a gentleman who was known to many present, and he was sure honoured by all—he alluded to Mr. Douglas Jerrold (Cheers). He regretted that gentleman's absence, inasmuch as it would deprive them of a speech worthy the occasion. There was an old proverb, that a man ought to be listened to when speaking in his own vocation. He, however, had seen in the army a gallant general with white hair and his breast sparkling with orders, standing up to address an audience of a hundred gentlemen, stammer and stammer and blurt out a few sentences about "greatest honour of his life," when he would have put himself at the head of as many men and gallantly held out against thousands. In the naval profession he had witnessed a man, who would have been as firm as a rock while handling his ship in the Bay of Biscay, stammer and finally sit down, when similarly situated. He (Mr. Brooks) could not see any reason why an author, a writer, or a journalist, who in his study, pen in hand, would valiantly charge all the journalists of Europe, or throw down the gauntlet and defy the despots of the Continent and all their raging myrmidons, had not a right to feel as awkwardly situated when put upon his legs as the soldier or the sailor (Laughter). The reception which they had given to the toast then before them had, however, testified so fully to their appreciation of it, as to make any lengthened address from him unnecessary (Hear, hear). With reference to the press of England he would content himself with saying that it did its duty under all circumstances in the same way as those other two noble professions, and as long as it continued to do so, which he doubted not it ever would, it was entitled to their confidence and support (Cheers). The press was essentially an English institution, for the mind of England was *par excellence* of the judicial character, always requiring to have things deliberately brought before it; and as long as the press continued to discharge as efficiently as it did at present the duties devolving upon it, there was no danger of its falling into discredit (Cheers).

Lord William Lennox again rose. He did so in order to apologise to a distinguished literary gentleman, of whose presence he was not until that moment made aware. He was quite unexpectedly called upon to propose the toast of "The Press," and he took very great blame to himself for not having inquired, before doing so, the names of gentlemen present who were connected with it. Had he done so he certainly would not have omitted to mention so distinguished a name as that of Mr. Charles Mackay (Cheers). Mr. Mackay's name was familiar to everybody. He was the poet of the people, and was read by delighted thousands. He trusted Mr. Mackay would accept his apology; and he would, at the same time, venture to claim the indulgence of the company if he proposed as a separate toast "Charles Mackay and the Poets of England."

The toast having been warmly responded to,

Mr. Charles Mackay (who was received with loud cheers) said, as the hour was much advanced, and as he scarcely thought the company disposed to listen to any very long speech, he would content himself with

saying that he felt deeply grateful for the flattering reception which had been accorded to the toast with which his name was coupled. There were two or three points upon which he would have been anxious to address them, if afforded an opportunity of doing so at an earlier hour; he would now, however, merely take the opportunity of proposing "The Health of Mr. Pishy Thompson, the Historian of Boston" (Cheers). By a very pleasant coincidence that gentleman had on that day published a book of great value and importance—the "History of Boston." This work was the labour of a lifetime; and he had no doubt the sentiment would be re-echoed by everyone present when he proposed "Long life to him, and immortality to his book!" (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Pishy Thompson said it was out of his power to command language adequate to the expression of his feelings at that moment, or to the satisfaction he experienced in having partaken of the social festivities of the day. That circumstance, however, did not arise from a want of feeling on his part, but rather from an excess of it; for they all knew that when the heart was laden with feeling the tongue refused its office (Cheers). He begged to assure them that he felt deeply the compliment they had paid him, and reciprocated most fully every possible wish for their health, happiness, and prosperity. There was another subject upon which he felt very strongly, and that was the circumstance of his finding himself once more surrounded by the friends and supporters of the good old "true blue" cause in Boston (Hear, hear). He had taken his first step in political life under the shadow of the triumphant "true blue" banner in the year 1802, at the first election of W. A. Maddox. He had played his humble part in every succeeding election of that patriotic, eloquent, and warm-hearted man, and he might be allowed to say that he had rendered very important services in ensuring his return ever since (Hear). The waters of the Atlantic could not wash the "true blue" from his heart, nor could the scorching powers of a southern sun cause it to fade, because he regarded the principles of that party as calculated to promote civil and religious liberty, the rights of conscience and private judgment. He regarded them as the foundation of the British Constitution; an Englishman's birth-right and privilege, and inseparable from the English character; the features which had most essentially contributed to the greatness of the country, as they formed the happiness of the people. Entertaining these feelings he congratulated his friend Mr. Ingram upon the high and honourable position he had attained; he was most emphatically "the right man in the right place" (Loud cheers); and he congratulated the people of Boston upon having had the good sense and good feeling to place that "right man in the right place" (Renewed cheering). He begged to continue there, tending to promote his own dignity and character, and their good (Continued cheering). The company had drunk his health, and so on's health as the historian of Boston; he trusted that he would justly claim to the title. He would only say that he was proud to the credit of two characteristics in writing that book—one was his wearied, but indomitable perseverance in collecting materials for it, and the other was that of laying those materials before the public without a shadow of untruth or dissimulation (Cheers).

Mr. Ingram said that one of the pleasantest duties which he had that day to perform now devolved upon him, namely, the task of proposing the next toast, which was the health of "The Chairman" (Loud cheers). There were many reasons why that duty should afford him peculiar satisfaction, not the least of which consisted in the fact that his presence afforded an unmistakable evidence that the whole of the great Liberal party in that town were united, and that they, indeed, saw on that evening "the right man in the right place" (Renewed cheering). Their Chairman had for years fought the battle of the Liberal cause, and he deserved more than it was in his power to say in his praise. For many years he had had business connections with Mr. Staniland, as he had with a great many others in different parts of the world; and he could say distinctly and advisedly that he had met with no man more remarkable for his fair, open, and straightforward conduct than their Chairman of that evening (Hear, hear). He could not but respect his great energy, and regard him as an honour to the town; he was one of those who had taken an active part in reclaiming a great part of the land from the sea, and whose exertions had contributed to no slight degree in rendering that part of England the granary of the country. It was by him and such as he that Boston had attained its present importance. But it was unnecessary for him to say more, as it would be

To gild refined gold;

and, therefore, without expressing more than the honour he felt in having that gentleman to preside, he would give "The Chairman."

The health was drunk with three times three and prolonged cheering.

The Chairman, in returning thanks, said that their worthy member had assured them that the duty of proposing his health was one which he discharged with pleasure, and he could only add that the flattering reception which they had accorded to it was to him most cheering. Their excellent member (Mr. Ingram) had also alluded to his (the Chairman's) humble services in the cause of reform in the borough. It was now some six-and-twenty years in his short life since he had presented himself to the public in the character which he filled in that town. During that period he had followed his profession, and had necessarily been brought somewhat intimately in contact with the supporters of the Reform interest; and although at times there had been discordant elements in that great body, he was happy to say that at this period all differences had ceased, and they were again a whole and united party (Hear, hear). When he used the word "party," he did not do so with any invidious feeling towards those to whom they were politically opposed, because his view of politics at present differed widely from that which he entertained in the year 1830, when many gentlemen surrounding him recognised with himself the necessity there existed for active exertion in bringing about that measure of reform which, without political union and other great aids, never would have been accomplished. The consequence of that great measure—that modern Bill of Rights—had been to bring in its train various other social reforms, which had left the social reformers in this country very little to contend for. They had had political reform upon political terms; municipal reform upon municipal terms; commercial reform upon commercial terms; and reform—and, in fact, reforms without number; but the whole of which had been the consequence of that great and glorious measure of Reform which the whole country united had caused to be passed. They had been compelled to have recourse to the strongest possible measures short of open force; and he congratulated the Reformers upon what they had accomplished; but much yet remained to be done; and, although they prided themselves upon being called Reformers, they could do so without inflicting any serious wound upon those they looked on as political opponents (Hear, hear). In conclusion he begged to thank them for the manner in which they had received his health; but before sitting down he begged to remark that there were many gentlemen who had come there that evening from considerable distances to testify their respect to the hon. member their guest. He could not refer particularly to all those who had done so, but there were one or two gentlemen to whom he would take the liberty of referring in an especial manner on account of their very valuable assistance in the town of Boston and the midland districts, and one of whom he had taken an active part in bringing the water to the town. He referred now to his friend Mr. Munk, of Nottingham, and to Mr. Perry, of Stamford, whose healths he begged to propose (Hear, hear).

Mr. Munk, of Nottingham, returned thanks, expressing the pleasure he felt at having been associated with the hon. member, Mr. Ingram, in the water undertaking, which had proved so beneficial to Boston.

Mr. Perry, of Stamford, having also returned thanks,

Mr. Ingram rose, he said, to give one other toast, which he was sure would meet with a warm reception. "The Ladies," and to which he would take the liberty of calling upon his valued friend Mr. Mark Lemon to reply (Cheers). Mr. Lemon had always taken from the very first a warm interest in the town of Boston, and amongst the gentlemen present who had held communications with him he was sure there was not one who could not bear testimony to his urbanity and courtesy (Loud cheers).

Mr. Mark Lemon: Mr. Chairman, my Lord and gentlemen,—I must first be allowed to thank you for the very kind manner in which you have received the toast with which your worthy representative has done me the honour to couple my name. That reception, I am aware, is more attributable to your own good feeling than to any merit of mine, or any claim I may possess to your sympathies (Cries of "No, no"). Your hon. member told you a short time since, and I have no doubt told you truly, that one of the proudest moments of his life was that which decided his election as the representative of the men of Boston. What must be my feelings when I find myself suddenly elected the representative of the ladies of Boston (Hear, hear)? I am thus not only a member, but at the same time the Speaker, of the House of Ladies. The proceedings of the House of Commons, gentlemen, affect your business generally, but the proceedings of the House of Ladies affect not only your business, but your bosoms (Loud laughter). In the House of Commons they take into consideration the ways and means—in the House of Ladies, I think, gentlemen, you know pretty well that the same thing is done (Renewed laughter). The question of peace or war sometimes agitates the House of Commons—the House of Ladies is not always exempt from consideration of the same important question. Divisions occupy no inconsiderable portion of the House of Commons, and I regret to add that they are not altogether unheard of in the House of Ladies (Loud laughter). I know, however, from old experience, how attached are the men of Boston to my constituents the ladies of Boston. Twenty years ago, when I was here amongst you, almost every young man had a sweetheart, nearly all the middle-aged gentlemen had wives, and certainly all had mothers (Renewed laughter); and I must say that not Mr. Ingram only, but the English nation, is indebted to the ladies of Boston for having produced such a fine collection of voters as I have now the honour to thank for the kindness with which they have listened to my remarks. Mr. M. Lemon resumed his seat amidst repeated cheers.

Some other toasts having been disposed of the entertainment concluded. During the intervals between the toasts the company warmly applauded the execution of several charming pieces and ballads, by Messrs. Gorge, Ransford, Holmes, and W. E. Ransford.

Mr. Higgs, of the London Tavern, officiated as toastmaster.



## SKETCHES IN MOSCOW.



MARKET FOR SERVANTS, KITAI GOROD, MOSCOW.

THE Markets in Moscow are numerous; and our Artist, as a relief to the splendours of the late Coronation, has sketched the scene of the Market for Servants, which has many peculiarities, even to those readers familiar with the "Mops" or statute fairs of England. The business of the Moscow Market is thus transacted. Each servant who arrives in the town, after having obtained permission from his or her master to try the fortune of the market, pays an annual fee (called a *brock*); perhaps, after a certain number of years' service they save sufficient money, and they buy their freedom, which is regulated according to ability. Count Cheremetieff, however, is said to pos-

sess about forty thousand serfs, but he will not give any of them their liberty, though many of them are worth millions of roubles.

The Market is situated just outside the ancient boundary wall (the Kitai Yard) of Moscow. Here all servants are engaged. It is a large plot of ground, with a shed erected in the centre for protection from bad weather. The market is held every day throughout the year. The most busy day is Sunday. The bargain is as follows. A person wanting a servant states what service he requires and the amount of wages he feels disposed to give. Thus, all description of labourers—carpenters and joiners; girls for factories, &c.—are engaged. Soldiers who have served a certain number of years can obtain a billet

for six years; they generally get places as watchmen, the Government not liking them to go into dangerous employment for fear of injury.

When you engage a man-servant you take his passport; and on the day he commences work his name is entered in the police-books; every day you miss getting this entry made you are subject to a fine of sixty kopeks. On the day the servant is discharged you must also get the name erased from the police-books. If a servant has complaint to make, he or she must go to the police-station; where, if the servant is found to be in the wrong, a good whipping is inflicted; but the master, with the aid of a few roubles a day, is always in the right.



MARKET FOR SERVANTS, KITAI GOROD: INTERIOR OF SHED.





MANCHESTER.



GLASGOW.



BELFAST.

## STATUES FOR THE NEW WING OF SOMERSET-HOUSE.—OFFICE OF INLAND REVENUE.

THESE noble figures—three out of six which will be visible to the public in a short time—are to adorn the centre portion of the new wing of Somerset-house, fronting Wellington-street South. They are of such proportions as to render their appearance when seen from below life-size. Their actual dimensions being seven feet six inches in height, and of proportionate bulk. They are allegorical of Manchester, Glasgow, and Belfast: each is crowned with a mural crown. Manchester carries in her left hand the caduceus of Mercury, and a string of flowers in her right. The upper garment is across the chest in fine folds, and falls gracefully from the left shoulder. The feet are sandalled. Glasgow holds in her left hand the distaff, and in her right a rudder. The arrangement of the drapery in ample folds is dignified and pleasing. Belfast has in her right hand a wreath of flowers, and rests slightly upon a wand, which she bears in her left. The treatment of these figures and boldness of design are quite equal to the usual

ability displayed by their sculptor, Mr. W. Theed. We shall complete the series in a future Number.

## THE CENTRAL LONDON DISTRICT SCHOOLS, NEAR HANWELL, MIDDLESEX.

THE foundation-stone of this extensive range of buildings now in the course of construction, near Hanwell, in the county of Middlesex, was laid on Thursday, the 11th September, by Mr. Deputy R. B. Whiteside, Vice-Chairman of the Board of Management, in the absence of the Rev. Dr. Russell, Chairman of the Board.

The district comprises the city of London Union, the East and West London Union, St. Saviour's, and the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. It was instituted in 1849, under the provisions of the stat.

8 Vic., cap 101, and placed under a Board of Management elected by the unions. The following members of the Board were present:—viz., Messrs. Thornton, Capel, Harris, Dodd, Johnson, Lewis, Bethell, Condor, Hutchings, Ward; the Chaplain to the School, the Rev. Mr. Edwards; the Superintendent, Mr. F. G. Aubin; and Mr. S. Heath, jun., the Clerk to the Board; also the Rev. Mr. Brown, Rector of Christ Church; the Rector of St. Gabriel's; Messrs. Deputy Condor, Bedford, Perkins, and Elliott, of the Common Council; Messrs. Palmer, Spiller, Singer, Mathews, &c., &c. There was a numerous attendance of ladies, and the boys of Harrow School were drawn up in line to witness the ceremony; when Mr. Deputy Whiteside delivered an eloquent address. The ceremony of laying the stone being completed, the chaplain of the schools offered up an appropriate prayer; after which the Hundredth Psalm was sung by the whole assembly (upwards of 300). The usual deposit of coins, &c., was made in the



THE NEW CENTRAL LONDON DISTRICT SCHOOLS, IN COURSE OF ERECTION NEAR HANWELL.



stone; after which the managers and their friends retired to partake of a sumptuous dinner, provided, at their own expense, by Mr. Holt, of Radley's Hotel, New Bridge-street.

The School is at present situated at Westow-hill, Norwood. Its object is to receive within its walls the children of the pauper population of the district, where they are maintained and instructed, and likewise put under industrial training, so as to render them useful members of society. The premises being found inadequate, a site of 120 acres freehold land has been purchased, and the above buildings are being erected from the designs of Messrs. Richard Tress and Chambers, architects, by Messrs. Brass and Son, builders, at an estimate of about £35,000. There is a farm on the estate, in which the boys and girls will be instructed in farm labour and household duties; and the object of a complete separation of the children from the debasing influence of the workhouse and its inmates will be obtained.

We are indebted to Mr. J. M. Johnson, one of the managers, for the above particulars and design for the engraving.

## Memorabilia,

LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

"A little chink may let in much light."—OLD PROVERB.

### MEMORIALS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

THE following hitherto-unpublished letter, coming as it were fresh from the very deathbed of one of England's greatest patriots and heroes, cannot fail to be read with universal interest. The death of Hampden occurred on the 24th of June, 1643, from a gun or pistol shot wound in the shoulder, received on the 18th, while he was attempting to cut off the retreat of Prince Rupert from a dashing inroad into the Parliamentary encampment at Chalgrove, near Oxford. Hampden was a Colonel of Foot, but such was his impetuous zeal that he joined a troop of cavalry as a volunteer, at this skirmish of Chalgrove-field—where his death was considered by both parties as the most important event which took place. Clarendon says it was remarked as a singular coincidence that his mortal wound was received at the very place where he first executed the ordinance of militia, whereby the county of Buckingham was placed in a hostile attitude towards its Sovereign. Arthur Goodwin, of Winchendon, Bucks, the writer of the letter, was father to Jane (to whom it is addressed), wife of Philip, Lord Wharton, a man of distinction on the Parliamentary side in the Great Rebellion, and father of the still more eminent Thomas, Lord Wharton, of the next generation. Goodwin himself was grandson of Lord Grey of Wilton. The original letter is preserved in the Bodleian Library, and we are indebted for the present copy to the politeness of Dr. Bandinell, the head librarian.

Goodwin, June 26, 1643.

Deere Jenny,—I am now here at Hampden in doinge the last duty for the deceased owner of it, of whom every honest man hath a share in the losse, and therefore will likewise in the sorrowe. In the loss of such a friend, to my owne particular, I have no cause of discontent, butt rather to bless God that he hath nott accordings to my deserts, bereft me of you, and all the comforts dearest to me. All his thoughts and endeavours of his life was zealously in for this cause of Gods, wh he continued in, all his sickness even to his death; for all I can heere the last words, he spake, was to me, though he lived six or 7 hours after I came away, as in a sleepe: truly Jenny (and I know you may easily be persuaded to it) he was a gallant man, an honest man, an able man; and take all, I know nott to any man livinge second, God now in mercy hath rewarded him. My Lord writ to me about an other adventure for Ireland, wh wilbe to a far greater advantage and benefitt to the adventurer, truly I am nott covetous of the purchase, butt if there is a probability of see much money cominge in as may putt hopes for the goinge through in the worke, I shall willingly putt to my helpinge hand, and lay downe another £100; butt I beleve I shall find none of the adventurers formerly with me, as things stand now, of my minde.

I have writt to London for a black suite. I pray lett me begg of you a broad blacke Ribbon to hange about my standard: my faithfull service to my Lady, my Lord, Sr Rowland, Sr Thomas, my wife, and the younge ladies. I would we could all lay it to hart, that God takes away the best amongst us. I pray the Lord to bless you. Yr ever, deere Jenny, most affectionate father,

A. GOODWIN.

Hampden, June 26, 1643.

Col. Goodwin to Lady Wharton.

### RUSSIAN CORONATION MEDALS.

(Continued from page 409.)

PETER III. was proclaimed Emperor 5th January, 1762; dethroned by his wife (who usurped the throne) in June; and was murdered on the 28th July, 1762, not having been crowned. This rouble (I believe rare) has his portrait in armour, the hair dressed military, with a pigtail, inscribed. Obverse: "Peter III., by the Grace of God, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias." Reverse: "Of Money, a Rouble, 1762."

CATHERINE II.—Medal on her accession. Obverse: a magnificent bust of the Empress, in scale armour, flowing locks, wearing a superb laureated helmet, surmounted by an owl, crouching under a rich and flowing plume of feathers. Inscription: "By the grace of God, Catherine II., Empress and Autocrat of all the Russias." Reverse: The Empress seated in an interior, wearing the Imperial robes; before her a kneeling female figure, offering on a cushion the crown and sceptre, behind whom is an armed military man, in a halo of glory; beyond, an angel pointing to heaven, where, on a cloud, is the Empress Elizabeth in glory, designating Catherine as her successor. Inscription: "1762."

As might be expected, the Coronation Medal of Catherine II. is in accordance with the politic falsehood of the Accession Medal. Obverse: The bust of the Empress, magnificently attired, wearing the Imperial crown. Inscription: "By the grace of God, Catherine II., Empress and Autocrat of all the Russias." Reverse: An altar, with a fire burning on it; and on the panel, a sword and caduceus saltierwise; two figures—Faith on the right, and Russia or the Empress on the left; an ornamented escutcheon over the altar, bearing the letters E. A. linked with II. (Ekaterina Alexandrovna II.); above, an angel descending from the clouds, holding the Imperial crown and sceptre; behind Faith two columns. Inscription: "For the preservation of the faith and mother country." In the exergue: "Crowned at Moscow, Sept. 22, 1762."

PAUL.—Obverse: Portrait, in modern costume, curls, and pigtail; inscribed: "Paul I., by the Grace of God, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, 1797." Reverse: The letter "P." only.

ALEXANDER I.—Obverse: Very youthful bust of the Emperor, unclothed and without the laurel. Inscribed: "By the Grace of God, Alexander I., Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias." Reverse: A column, standing on a pedestal of two steps, on which rests the Imperial Crown. On the side of the column a tablet inscribed "Law." Inscription: "A Pledge of the Prosperity of all, and of each." In the exergue: "Crowned at Moscow, September 13, 1801."

NICHOLAS I.—Obverse: Bust of the Emperor, without laurel or drapery. Inscription: "By the Grace of God, N. I., Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias." Reverse: On a pedestal of two steps a column surmounted by the Imperial crown. Over it, a triangle in glory, within which is the eye of Providence. On the pillar the word "Law." Inscription: "A pledge of the prosperity of all and of each." In the exergue: "Crowned at Moscow, 1826." Small Jetton. Obverse: "Crowned, N. I." Reverse: Reverse, Imperial crown. "Crowned at Moscow, 1826."

### QUERIES.

ST. MARY REDCLIFFE, BRISTOL.—In the north-west angle of this beautiful church is a rib-bone of large size, apparently about six feet in length, supported by a stone bracket. Local tradition says that it is the rib of the great dun cow, slain by that prodigy of valour, Guy Earl of Warwick. To what animal, fossil or recent, does this bone belong, and how came this church possessed of it?—W. PINKS.

THE "CORACLE."—I have been told that Cæsar makes mention of the "Coracle," or fishing boat, still in use on the three rivers, Severn, Wye, and Dee, as existing in his time. Can any of your readers give me the passage, or say where it may be found?—R. H. W.

PASSAGE IN DR. JOHNSON'S LETTER TO LORD CHESTERFIELD.—Can you tell me in what part of Virgil's works (Dryden's translation) the passage is to be found to which Dr. Johnson alludes in his celebrated letter to Lord Chesterfield—"The shepherd in 'Virgil' grow at last acquainted with Love, and found him a native of the Rocks."—A SUBSCRIBER AB INITIO, Ipswich.

[He perhaps alludes to "Bucolics," Eclogue 8, line 43:—

Nunc scio quid scit amor, duris in cotibus illum  
Ismarus aut Rhodope, aut extremi Garamantes,  
Nec nostri generis puerum nec sanguinis eunt.

In this eclogue the shepherd Damon laments his having been jilted by the fair Nisa, who was the companion of his childhood, but who, as soon as she grew old enough to feel the influence of love, deserted him and married Mopsus. Hence Damon says, "Now I know what Love is; the rocky mountains Ismarus or Rhodope, or the distant Garamantes gave him birth; he is no child of our race," &c.]

### ANSWERS.

REMARKABLE DUELS.—It would be impossible, within the limits assigned to this department of your journal, to give even a brief account of the many notable duels which have taken place in this country during the last two centuries. Your querist, "Crichton," must refer, therefore, to Dr. Millingen's "History of Duelling," and to Haydn's "Dictionary of Dates," for full information upon the subject; but, in the mean time, the following hasty sketch of a few of the most extraordinary personal encounters recorded may not be uninteresting to others of your readers.—First on the list stands the duel which took place in the reign of Charles II. between Lord Howard of Carlisle and Sidney, which is said to have originated thus:—Lord Howard of Carlisle gave a grand *fête champêtre* at Spring-gardens. This *fête* was to facilitate an intrigue between Lord Howard and the profligate Duchess of Shrewsbury; but the gay and insinuating Sidney flirted with the Duchess, abstracted her attention from Howard, and threw ridicule on the *fête*. The next day Lord Howard sent a challenge to Sidney, who appointed as his second a tall, furious, skilful swordsman, named Dillon. (It should be mentioned that in those days the seconds always fought, as well as the principals.) Lord Howard selected a young gentleman named Rawlings, who had recently come into a fortune of £10,000 a year.

This encounter was but the precursor to another, which has acquired great celebrity, not only from the distinguished rank of the combatants, but the peculiar and revolting circumstances attending it. I allude to the well-known duel between the Dukes of Shrewsbury and Buckingham. The former, it is well known, challenged the Duke of Buckingham; they met, and it is related that the abandoned Duchess of Shrewsbury, whose profligacy occasioned the fatal contest, actually attended Buckingham in the habit of a page, and held his horse while he fought and killed her husband.

In 1763 the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Martin, notoriously trained himself as a duellist, for the avowed object of shooting Wilkes, whom he first insulted in the House of Commons, and then wounded in the Park. About this time duels were frequent among clergymen. In 1764 the Rev. Mr. Hill was killed in a duel by Cornet Gardiner, of the Carabiniers. The Rev. Mr. Bate fought two duels, and was subsequently created a Baronet, and preferred to a Deanery after he had fought another duel. The Rev. Mr. Allen killed a Mr. Delany in a duel in Hyde-park, without it is said, incurring any ecclesiastical censure, though Judge Buller, on account of his extremely bad conduct, strongly charged his guilt upon the jury.

The next year occurred a very celebrated duel: that between Lord Byron (the ancestor of the poet) and Mr. Chaworth. They quarrelled at a club dinner, at the Star and Garter, Pall-Mall, about game. Chaworth was a game preserver, and Lord Byron had argued upon the cruelty and impolicy of the game laws. They agreed to fight in an adjoining room, by the light of only one candle. Lord Byron entered first, and as Chaworth was shutting the door, turning his head round he beheld Lord Byron's sword half drawn; he immediately drew his own weapon, and making a desperate lunge at his Lordship ran it through his waistcoat, conceiving it had gone through his body. Lord Byron instantly closed, and, shortening his sword, stabbed Mr. Chaworth in the belly. Lord Byron read his defence in the House of Lords, was found guilty of manslaughter, and, upon the privilege of his Peerage, was dismissed on paying his fees.

In 1789 Colonel Lennox, conceiving himself to have been insulted by the Duke of York having told him before all the officers on the parade of St. James's, "that he desired to derive no protection from his rank of Prince," the Colonel fought his Royal Highness. On this occasion scandal reported that cork bullets were used. Be that as it may the Colonel contrived to disturb one of the huge rows of curls which it was then the fashion to wear on the side of the head.

(To be continued.)

DANISH FORTS.—In reply to a query from one of your correspondents touching the Danish forts in Ireland, which appeared in your paper of the 4th ult., I think I may be able to give him some information, but not, perhaps, as much as he would wish. On the glebe land of the parish of Connor, in the county of Antrim, stand the most perfect remains of these memorials of the Danes which I have seen, and there are a good many of them in the county of Antrim; the one I speak of being, I think, one of a chain of forts which seems to have extended almost to the banks of the river Bann. The one at Connor is of an irregular pentagon form, was evidently surrounded by a ditch or fosse, from which, on the south side, where the walls are most perfect (not, however, taking into account some repairs lately made therein by the present Incumbent), they rise in a slope to the height of about five feet, and then perpendicularly about eight, making the height of the walls at present about thirteen feet or so; while, originally, they may have been a few feet higher. The external wall appears to have been about four or perhaps five feet thick, and internal walls and passages were discovered by some excavations made about twenty-four years ago; and in the corner of one of the rooms (which was triangular) the ashes of a fire were discovered, at the depth of about four feet from the then surface. The western portion of the external wall was built on a strong rocky foundation, and the whole ruin bears evidence of great antiquity. To the present Incumbent is due the praise of its preservation, for the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, with sacrilegious hands, were pulling down its walls to build their own houses.—JAS. HOBSON.

"PEREUNT ET IMPUTANTUR."—The motto found by your correspondent on the clock at Gloucester Cathedral may be seen also on the clock at All Souls College, Oxford. I have likewise met with it on several other clocks, though I cannot at this moment remember where. It never struck me that there was any particular difficulty about the meaning of the words "Pereunt et Imputantur," which evidently refer to the minutes marked on the dial, and are thus translatable:—"They perish, and are set down to our account."—H. T.

KING BOMBA.—This name was given to the King of Naples by the Sicilians after his bombardment of Messina. "Messina took part in the abortive attempt made by the Sicilians, in 1848, to shake off the yoke of Naples; and it was the first place upon which retribution fell, being taken by General Filangieri in the September of that year, after an obstinate resistance, during which the town suffered severely, the slaughter being immense, which only served to augment the hatred of survivors against the King."—W. PINKS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. C. A., Newcastle.—The ballad of which you quote a stanza is certainly of no antiquity. E. W. B.—The extracts forwarded some time back from the "Haven of Health, 1588," were largely of sufficient popular interest. Another search will probably enable you to find something more suitable.

I., Edgbaston.—The proverb is new to us. Do you quote it correctly? A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—Such questions are only of local and particular interest, and quite unworthy of a newspaper.

J. D. C.—THE KALEIDOSCOPE.—This ingenious optical instrument was invented by Dr. Brewster, and first appeared in 1818.

D. S., Croyed.—Probably from the Italian *Caravella*, or Spanish *Carabela*. Authorities are at issue as to the size and form of this vessel.

J. L.—MICHAELMAS GOOSE.—The origin of eating goose at Michaelmas is of great antiquity, and has been much controverted. See "Brand's Popular Antiquities." You will also find some account of this custom in Hone's entertaining "Every-Day Book," vol. i, p. 129.

Sonsbeil.—St. Vitus, a Sicilian martyr under Dioclesian. Why the disease called St. Vitus' dance was so denominated is not known.

RECEIVED.—C. H. L., L. J. N., O. F., Minor, Rev. J. W., Alfred T., W. H. B., G. M., Librarian, Rector of S., A. D.C.L., of Oxford, Antiquary, B. L., Surrey Archaeologist, C. F. T., A Canon Residentiary, Episcopus, M. N., Lex, Oldbuck, Erasmus, Audley, Blackletter, P. P., J. B. A. E., S. S., Surrey, I. G. C., Scotus, Brompton, Ignoramus, Charles Earl, Lord R., R. D., A Lady, An Academician of Twenty Years' Standing, A Member of the Travellers' Club, Sitting R., T. T. T., N.B., I., R. C. G., A Non-Metallic Head, Irish Subscriber, Lazarus.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. R. P., Birkenhead.—The Chester Chess-club is held in Linen-Hall-place, Watergate-street; President, Mr. Wardell; Secretary, Mr. A. Willmott.

J. B. W., Bedford.—You should specify where. Do you mean in this country? J. F. MASON.—Each Pawn can be played two squares on its first move, under the conditions specified in the rules.

GAUL may be a constant subscriber, but must be an inattentive or irregular reader not to have seen our repeated notices respecting blank Chess diagrams. They may be got of all sizes and colours at Messrs. Ashbee and Dangerfield's, lithographers, 22, Bedford-street, Covent-garden.

E. B. C.—Your welcome packet has duly reached us. For the many beautiful problems accept our thanks. Of the capital game won by the New Orleans phenomenon, when thirteen years of age, of the Hungarian, we have been favoured with a copy, and shall shortly find room for it.

V. H. L., Brussels.—The required packet shall be sent in a few days.

H. F. G.—Mr. Kosack is no longer concerned in the editorship of the *Berlin Schachzeitung*. His place is supplied by a player remarkable for the vigour and brilliancy of his game, Mr. Dufresne, whose name is familiar in every civilised place where Chess is known.

SIGNOR ANSA is thanked.

A SUBSCRIBER.—When a player can advance a Pawn to its 8th square, he is entitled to demand for it any piece he chooses, so that he may have two or more Bishops of the same colour on the board at once.

TUMKIN.—Precisely the same, as in the modern European game.

REX.—Such is the imperfect state of the Chess code, that we have no rule applicable to the case you mention. It must be referred to the decision of some authority appointed by the two parties.

DE H., Paris.—Cordial thanks. A reply has been dispatched.

S.—You should address your complaint to the Committee of the Club.

J. K., Manchester.—We shall be glad of some more examples of the Russian's play.

GAMMA, Edinburgh.—The corrections are, unfortunately, for the most part illegible.

LORE R.—DUNDEEN, M. P.—If in Problem No. 658 Black, instead of taking the Bishop or Pawn, move 1. P to K B 3rd, he will be mated in three moves, by White moving the Bishop to K B 4th, and Kt taking Pawn—mate next move.

F. D., AN OLD STAGER, DAMIAN.—The arrangements are not finally concluded, but we hope in a week or two to announce that the Chess Magazine will be revived, and under the management of some of our own best players.

C. A. MAURIAN, New Orleans.—Your communication, dated June, appears to have made a wide circuit. We are glad that at length it has reached its destination, and thank you for the extremely interesting specimen of precocious Chess play it contains. If the young Philidor of New Orleans proceeds as he has begun, he will soon rival the oldest and best players of the age.

C. F. K., Grantham.—A very graceful little end-game.

A BAD PLAYER BUT A GREAT AMATEUR.—We apprehend you are mistaken as to the date of the introduction of blank printed Chess diagrams. They were in use half a century ago at least. As you remark, the best way of recording on them an end-game or problem is to use black and red ink; marking the initials of the black men with black ink, and the white ones with red.

S. L., Lancashire.—It is certainly a gratifying proof of the progress Provincial Chess is making that three new clubs—Chester, Bolton, and Settle—should have been almost simultaneously started, and be already in the flourishing condition you describe.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 660, by Bushy, W. F. W., R. Forest, P. W., Captain R. (5th), Tumkin, W. B. Moss, Julius A. Manning, A. Yorks, Mary the Northern Girl, G. H. L., Cantab, The Rector's Daughter, F. R. S., Rugby Boy, Juvenile, A Clerk, Medius, A Dockyard Labourer, Mercator, W. G. H., A Bombardier, S. H. N., B. W. F., R. Bizard, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 661, by Simkin, D. D., R. Forest, Fred. T., Derby, W. T. F., G., Gregory, William, Omdron, F. R. Crompton, A. Z., Melis, Julius A. Manning, Ngram, B. T., Omega, Oxoniensis, R. D. F., W. P., Henry, Major F., Medius, Cantab, A. Yorks, Philo, Silas, Bushy, I. H. H., are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 662, by F. R. of Norwich, Belle, The Squire, Omega, The Old Salt, G. L. Parker, P. W. B., Clerk, A Sailor, F. R. S., D.D., Potemkin, C. A. H., Roberto, The Rector's Daughter, Gregorian, A Dockyard Labourer, W. P. T., Henry, Philo, S. A. P., Czar, Semotidem, Magnus, Junket, Inspector, A Briton, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS, by Tibald, Jenken, Bushy, Tumkin, Rob Roy, Omdron, Alpha, Philo, O. P. Q., Mont Blanc, Czar, Bomba, Roberto, H. P. A. Z., W. G. F., Philo-Chess, Cantab, F. P. S., Henry, J. F., Crystal Palace, W. D., are correct. All others are wrong.

### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 660.

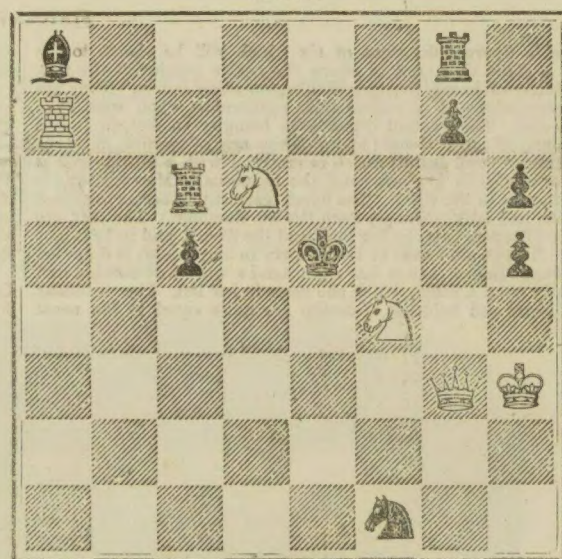
WHITE.  
1. B to Q B sq  
2. R to K 3rd  
3. B takes Q  
(a) 1. B to Q R 2nd  
(Black has other modes of play, but none by which he can protract the mate beyond the stipulated number of moves.)  
2. Kt to Q 5th (ch)  
3. P to Q 4th (dis. ch)  
4. B takes R—Mate.

BLACK.  
R to Q Kt 5th, or (a)  
Q takes P  
Anything  
B to Q R 2nd  
Q takes Kt  
R to K 6th

### PROBLEM No. 663.

By Mr. H. TURTON.

BLACK.





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3. Imperial—Violet      9. Palmira—Bright Olive  
4. Lucine—Claret      10. Groselle—Ruby  
5. Noir—Black      11. Brun Frand—Dark Brown  
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